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Coral Triangle Support Partnership



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CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP)

YEAR 3 SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover photo: Vacasni Ata and her father, Duncan, show visitors the map of the NusaTuva locally-managed marine area in Western Province, Solomon Islands. The local community has designated the small bay in front of the settlement as a permanent no-take zone. Waters further off shore have seasonal closures in order to allow the reef fish to grow in size and number. WWF in Solomon Islands, with CTSP funding, is helping the local community manage their natural resources. Photo © WWF /C. Plume.

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Year 3 Semi-Annual Report

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Definitions and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALGIS	Agriculture Land use Geographical Information System Unit
BKKPN	<i>Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional</i> – National Water Conservation Area
BOBP-LME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BPSDM	<i>Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia</i> , the human resources department of MMAF
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBRM	Community-based resource management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
CoP	Chief of Party
CSC	Consortium Strategy Committee
CT	Coral Triangle
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CT6	The six nations in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI Secretariat	Regional CTI Secretariat/Interim Secretariat hosted by Indonesia
CTNI	Coral Triangle Network Initiative, an effort of WWF
CTSP	USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership Project
CTSP-I	The Indonesia component of CTSP activities
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOS	Department of State (U.S.)
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GCP LWA	Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates, a USAID cooperative agreement mechanism
GIS	Geographic Information System
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , a German development organization
ha	Hectares
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMACS	Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Support Project, funded by USAID
IPB	<i>Institut Pertanian Bogor</i>
IR	Intermediate Results
ISC	Interim Steering Committee
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
KIG	Kalayaan Group of Islands (KIG) which is claimed by China, Vietnam, and the Philippines.
KKJI	<i>Direktorat Konservasi Kawasan dan Jenis Ikan.</i>

	The Directorate for Conservation and Fish Species, part of MMAF. Formerly known as KTNL.
KKP	<i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> . The Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
LGU	Local Government Unit (the Philippines)
LLG	Local Level Government (Papua New Guinea)
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LRFT	Live Reef Fish Trade
MARXAN	A conservation planning computer software
MECM	Ministry for Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (Solomon Islands)
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (Solomon Islands)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia). See also KKP.
MNP	Marine National Park
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFA	National Fisheries Authority (Papua New Guinea)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIPA	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele Area, an MPA in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NKS	Nino Konis Santana National Park, Timor-Leste
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTZ	No-take zone
P4KKP	<i>Tim Pengkajian, Penetapan dan Perancangan Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan</i> Team for review, establishment, and planning on management of marine conservation area
PCA	Priority Conservation Area
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PI	Program Integrator – Tetra Tech/ARD
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PMT	Program Management Team
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POC	Point of contact
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
Ramsar	International Convention on Wetlands, signed in 1971
RAP	Rapid assessment program
RAT	Regional Activity Team
RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
RPO	CTSP's Regional Program Office (based in Jakarta)
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SDI	<i>Direktorat Sumberdaya Ikan</i> , the Directorate for Fish Resources of MMAF
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SI	Solomon Islands
SIG	Solomon Islands government
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting

SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TMP	Tun Mustapha Park (Malaysia)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TWG-SF	CTI Regional Technical Working Group on Sustainable Financing
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UP-MSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USCTI	US Coral Triangle Initiative
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFC	World Fish Center
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (for US organization)/Worldwide Fund for Nature (other national organizations)

I. Introduction

The Coral Triangle (CT) covers nearly 2.3 million square miles of ocean, encompassing all or parts of the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The Coral Triangle is the center of marine diversity on Earth with over 500 species of reef building corals and 3,000 species of fish. Its biological resources sustain the lives of more than 126 million people in the region and benefit millions more worldwide. Yet the marine and coastal natural resources of the Coral Triangle are threatened, and the many goods and services they provide are at immediate risk from a range of factors that adversely impact food security, employment opportunities, and the quality of life of the people who depend on marine resources.

I.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background

The six Coral Triangle countries (the CT6) formally agreed to pursue the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security at the first CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. The CT6 followed this agreement with a series of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) meetings to establish the scope and priorities for this monumental effort. The Coral Triangle Declaration was officially signed by the CT6 heads of state in May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia. The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) adopted as part of that agreement, and the related National Plans of Action (NPOA) that have been drafted and adopted since that time, present clear goals, targets, and prioritized activities necessary to achieve local, national and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. The five CTI conservation goals are:

1. Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed.
2. Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied.
3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed.
4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved.
5. Threatened species status improving.

The U.S. Government—through coordinated efforts by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), Department of State (DOS), and other agencies (collectively known as the USCTI Support Program or USCTI)—has committed over \$40 million in technical and financial assistance from 2009-2013 to support the CT6 nations as they work to achieve the CTI goals. The main conduit for this aid is the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP),¹ a five-year project implemented by a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI). The consortium maintains a strong presence in all Coral Triangle countries, and the consortium's international reach provides the CT6 with opportunities to leverage additional assistance that otherwise would be beyond their reach.

¹ CTSP funding is projected to total US\$ 45,088,247 over five years, including US\$32 million from USAID and an estimated US\$13,088,247 (41% of USAID funding level) from the three consortium partners.

Each consortium member has a long history of engagement in the region, and over the years consortium members have invested tens of millions of dollars in the Coral Triangle with plans to scale up significantly in the next decade.

I.2 CTSP Goal

The goal of CTSP is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support livelihoods and economies in the Coral Triangle. USCTI and CTSP's strategy for achieving this goal is to assist the CT6 to implement key components of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action (referred to as RPOA and NPOA, respectively) by focusing on four main result areas:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Result 1 | Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle. |
| Result 2 | Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region. |
| Result 3 | Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries. |
| Result 4 | Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region. |

I.3 CTSP Success Statement

By the end of the project, CTSP will have contributed to the following outcomes:

1. Marine and coastal resource management is transformed in integration sites through improved governance related to EAFM, MPAs, and climate change.
2. CT6 countries are taking national and joint actions that maintain ecological productivity across the region.
3. Common approaches are identified, adapted, and replicated through new learning networks that increase capacity for marine and coastal resources management at local, national and regional levels.

Result 1: National and regional platforms

By 2013, CTSP will have established capacity in all CT6 countries and strengthened regional and national platforms, resulting in the accomplishment of RPOA and NPOAs goals. CTSP will continue to work closely with the NCCs, but it will also focus on reinforcing and creating learning networks that increase sub-national, national and regional collaboration and share lessons learned. Recognizing the great need for capacity building, CTSP will work with the USCTI Program Integrator, NOAA, and other partners and donors to build capacity through exchanges and training opportunities. CTSP will also promote public-private partnerships (PPP) and other domestic financing mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing and buy-in for conservation and sustainable livelihoods from a wide array of stakeholders and partners.

Result 2: EAFM

By 2013, CTSP will have supported development of a Regional EAFM Framework, agreed upon by all CT nations, that responds to the CT6 governments' request for general standards and guidance specific to their region. This framework will guide the development of new policies and practices in local, national, and regional fisheries that incorporate EAFM principles.

The EAFM framework will be developed around partner and national inputs as well as case studies including:

- An illustration of how EAFM has been applied in fisheries of ecologically vital reef species in high demand for live sale in East Asian restaurants (live reef fish trade, or LRFT).
- A description of Philippine and Indonesian sardine fisheries, providing fish for local consumption and regional export.
- A report on Philippine policies related to the highly valued seaweed culture in Tawi Tawi. Seaweed culture is becoming widespread across the region, providing alternative incomes for coastal communities and supplying global markets. Seaweed culture also reduces pressure on fish populations (by providing an alternative to fishing) and, when managed correctly, can provide feeding and spawning grounds for marine species.
- The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which has been signed by all CT countries.

At the May 2010 CTI meeting in Jakarta, supported by the Program Integrator (PI-TetraTech / ARD), the CT6 prioritized development of a regional EAFM framework. Year 3 activities are focused on supporting this country-identified priority through (a) documentation of CT6 visions for a regional (and national) framework; (b) consolidation of data to support a regional EAFM framework and a regional system of MPAs that contributes to meeting EAFM principles, and (c) aligning and leveraging other donor partners and project support.

EAFM strategy and policy development will take place at the local, Priority Geography, and national levels in all six countries. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), EAFM principles will be incorporated into marine resource management policies and legislation. In Timor-Leste, domestic management strategies and policies will be developed in alignment with international best practices linked to EAFM principles, including ratification of key international conventions, development of national Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) strategy, national sustainable aquaculture strategy, and a national sea turtle strategy. In Malaysia, a spatial zoning plan and management strategies for two types of fishing gear will be designed collaboratively and implemented as a step towards achieving sustainable fisheries within the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area. The EAFM core principle of collaborative management, focused on community wardens and alternative livelihood projects, will be demonstrated through a network of five sites in Malaysia and in Nino Konis Santana Marine National Park in Timor-Leste.

EAFM principles will be applied to LRFT at sites in nearly every CT country, testing approaches and providing learning opportunities. The vertically integrated program will develop and apply standards at the local fisheries management level to produce fish sustainably in the wild or in

full-cycle aquaculture. The program will also ensure that traders seek out and sell sustainably sourced products and that market centers increase their awareness of and demand for the product. By the end of CTSP, municipalities in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea will be exporting sustainably sourced fish via a network of traders following best practices gathered from similar CTSP experiences in Malaysia.

Result 3: MPAs

By 2013, the CT6 will have resilient systems of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in place that are designed to achieve biodiversity conservation and fisheries sustainability objectives at a national scale and also contribute to maintaining the ecological productivity of the CT region as a whole. In Priority Geographies in Indonesia, PNG and the Philippines, nine MPA networks ranging from 60,000 ha to 3.5 million ha in size will be designed and approved by the governments. Sixteen MPAs will be formally gazetted and under effective or improved management by the end of the project, with at least one MPA established in each CT country. These areas will range in size from a spawning aggregation protected area of a few hundred hectares to several major MPAs of over 1.3 million hectares.

The range of ecological and social characteristics at CTSP sites allows partners to evaluate and test various models for effective MPA management. CTSP is supporting the development of a MPA management effectiveness protocol that will be rolled out across the region by the end of the project. In addition, CTSP will ensure the integration of EAFM policies and some level of climate change vulnerability and adaptation (CCV&A) assessment practices in 16 highly varied MPAs across the region. The project will use this information to develop new standards and guidelines for integrating fisheries management and improving fish productivity within MPAs and assisting. To assist communities' climate change adaptation efforts, CTSP will develop and test CCV&A assessments and establish a training tool that addresses the unique circumstances of CTSP priority geographies, emphasizing capacity in USCTI integration sites.

Result 4: Climate change adaption

By 2013, CTSP, in collaboration with NOAA, the PI, and CTI governments, will have supported the development of a draft region-wide climate change adaptation early action plan that directly responds to the needs of the CT6 countries. Facilitated by CTSP teams, local and provincial climate change adaptation plans also will be developed and implemented in all countries, in line with the capacity and context of each government partner. CTSP will develop training modules and include climate change adaptation planning through the CTSP learning network that is already taking shape and will be operational by the end of the project. In addition, CTSP is supporting the development and launch of a Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace that is expected to leverage up to US\$1 billion in climate change adaptation funds for the CT6.

CTSP works with NOAA and the PI to focus resources on integration sites to ensure results and maximize the impact of USAID support. All USCTI partners will work to advanced thematic integration in Year 3 and completed in Year 4.

I.4 CTSP Results Framework

Progress for CTSP is measured against the USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Figure I.

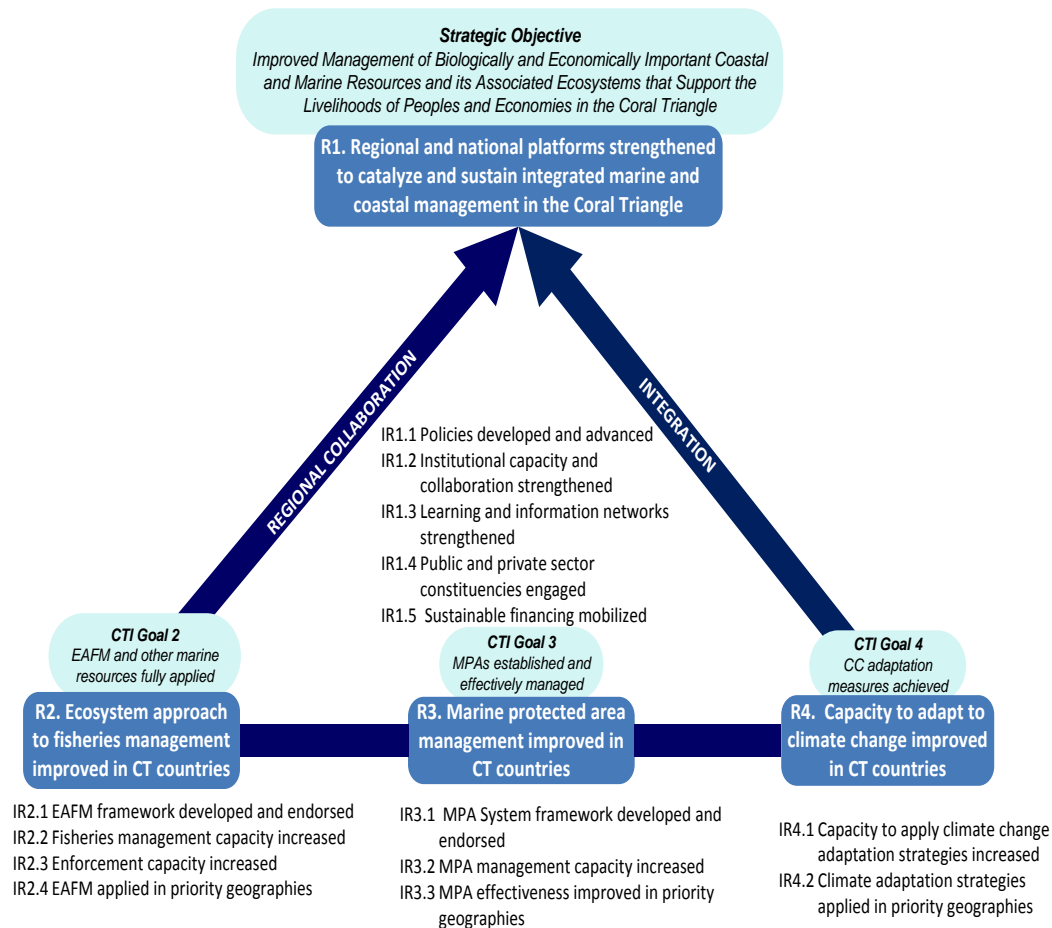


Figure I. USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework

CTSP uses the USCTI set of common indicators to measure program progress:

Common USAID Indicators to Measure Program Progress

1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management.
2. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented.
4. Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed.

CTSP also is developing a set of custom indicators in each country that will be used to measure and report progress. These indicators, which will provide additional management information for CTSP and USAID and may be included in the State of the Coral Triangle Report, are finalized for the Philippines and in process of finalization for Indonesia.

I.5 Implementation Phases

Regional and national activities in these geographies and sites are being implemented over CTSP's five-year program in four phases:

- Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships (Year 1)
- Phase II: Implementation in Integrated and Learning Sites (Year 2)
- Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration (Years 3-5)
- Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization (Year 5)

Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships - Year 1

The CTSP approach in Year 1 focused on direct, responsive engagement and collaboration. Though time consuming, this approach built foundational relationships and led to a sense of ownership and support among the CT6 governments. It also assured the CT6 leaders that CTSP activities would be results-driven and reflect their priorities. This direct engagement and collaborative approach is a core principle of CTSP implementation and will feature even more prominently as the CTSP (and USCTI) program evolves. The relationships established in Year 1 are facilitating decision making and enabling rapid progress in Years 2-5 of the program.

Phase II: Implementation in Integrated and Learning Sites - Year 2

During Phase II CTSP focused its activities on the Priority Geographies established in Year 1 and provided considerable resources to integration and learning sites in each CT6 country while preparing for Phase III. Implementation frameworks were solidified, champions identified and recruited, and progress was made in aligning with and leveraging the technical strengths of implementing partners. In preparation for the increased intensity of implementation starting in Year 3, partner roles, responsibilities, and strengths were clarified to achieve the integration envisioned by USAID in its program design. These roles are now clear, and complementarities are being expanded in the current Year 3 implementation program. In addition, the clarification of these roles and relationships are serving as the basis for even more enhanced cooperation, leveraging, and integration in Years 4 and 5 work planning and budgeting.

Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration - Years 3 to 5

Phase III started at the beginning of Year 3 and will be marked by acceleration of activities in all priority geographies and integration sites. It is during Phase III that CTSP will show the greatest progress relative to the USCTI Results Framework.

This acceleration is already noticeable in terms of the pace at which programs are being implemented, the increased involvement of country-based partners, and the leveraging, cooperation and linkages between CTSP, other USCTI partners, and other donors' programs.

Implementation in priority geographies has gained good footing with high partner participation. Country-led technical working groups for MPA, EAFM and CCA thematic areas are now sanctioned by the Regional Secretariat, and national points of contact have been confirmed. As CTSP gains recognition as a program with local, national and regional importance, monetary and in-kind contributions from the CT6 are increasing. Regional exchanges supported by the PI, CTSP and NOAA are defining both national needs and regional directions and are creating momentum and increased political commitment. Overall, workstreams are more focused to maximize progress toward Year 5 outcomes. Years 4 and 5 will see a continuation of these trends toward a successful transition at the end of CTSP in September 2013.

As the only component of USCTI with an operational presence on the ground, CTSP has achieved great linkages with the PI and NOAA that anchor coordination in CTI countries and connect national and sub-national budgets and activities to regional initiatives.

Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization - Year 5

CTSP is already starting discussions with USCTI and country-based partners to define an approach that ensures a smooth transition and lasting contributions to the CTI as a result of USAID support. These considerations are already evident in Year 3 activities through an increased focus on platforms, sustainable financing options, and frameworks that operate at regional, national, and Priority Geography levels. The transition and institutionalization arrangements will be more developed in the Year 4 work plan and clearly described in the final Year 5 program of work.

I.6 Priority Geographies, Integration Sites and Learning Sites

To focus activities and resources and align with government priorities, CTSP consulted with CT6 government counterparts and stakeholders to identify Priority Geographies and other sites for CTSP support. This consultation process took into consideration:

- CT6 government priorities;
- Presence of consortium members working in the area versus cost of new start-ups;
- Relative conservation values of potential locations;
- Existing or potential partners;
- Level of threat versus condition of resources;
- Political will;
- Potential for leveraging additional non-USAID resources; and
- Overall implementation feasibility and probability of success.

This process produced a set of Priority Geographies in which CTSP support targeted (Table I). Maps of the Priority Geographies and sites are presented in Annex D. A subset of the Priority Geographies was selected as Integration Sites, where CTSP will support local government and non-government partners in implementing all four result areas of the USCTI Results Framework.

Priority Geographies have been identified in Indonesia and CTSP is working with USAID's Integrated Marine and Climate Support Program (IMACS) to identify one or more integration

sites. IMACS was mobilized in January 2011 and is currently finalizing its work plan. An integration site(s) for Indonesia will be identified in the second six months of the current implementation year, in line with USAID Indonesia's portfolio approach to supporting the Government of Indonesia through the MMAF. Current discussions between USAID Indonesia, IMACS and CTSP indicate a minimum of one and potentially two sites will be identified for integration of Platforms, EAFM, MPAs and CCA.

Table 1. Priority Geographies and Sites (Integration geographies and/or sites highlighted in gray)

Country	Priority Geography	Site
Indonesia*	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	Bird's Head Seascape
	Lesser Sunda Ecoregion	Savu Sea (which includes Solor-Alor)
		Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)
	Banda Sea Ecoregion	Wakatobi MPA
		West Kei Kecil
	North Borneo	Berau MPA
	Sunda Shelf	Anambas/Natuna
Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park
	Sabah Coastal Waters	Sabah Coastal Waters
Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-Iabam-Phailele MPA
	New Ireland Province	New Ireland
	Manus Province	Manus Island
	Madang	Madang lagoon
Philippines	Palawan Province	Dumaran
		Taytay Municipality
		Araceli Municipality
	Tawi-Tawi Province	Languyan, Sitangkai, and Sibutu
		Turtle Islands
	Verde Island Passage	San Juan, Lubang/Looc, and Calatagan
Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA (Gella-Russell-Savo natural resource management network)
	Western Province	Gizo Island and environs
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park

Sites are considered “integrated” when the scope of work proposed addresses all four USCTI result areas. In some Priority Geographies, CTSP also is supporting innovations that provide opportunities for regional learning on specific themes under one or more of the USCTI results areas. These sites, where the scope of work is focused on less than the full four USCTI Results Areas, are considered thematic “learning sites.”

Given the specific needs, readiness of partners and beneficiaries, and the limits of time and resources for CTSP, integration is not possible in all the sites. Nevertheless, these other “learning” sites still present important opportunities for conservation and learning, and furthering country-based action through leveraging national and sub-national government resources and action on the part of civil society organizations.

2. Program Updates and Major Achievements

2.1 Regional

Technical Working Group formed priorities for Regional learning network (Result 1, IR 1.3)

CTSP consortium members took a lead role in the development of regional learning networks. CTSP convened a capacity development and learning network development partners meeting parallel with the CTI SOM meeting in Manado in January. A draft Terms of Reference was developed for the CD TWG that was submitted to the SOM and approved, along with other TWG TORs. With CTSP funding, Conservation International now convenes the CD partners working group on CD. This partners working group will evolve into the CTI CD TWG in the next reporting period. In addition, CTSP worked closely with the PI to finalize the TORs for two small grants to the Coral Triangle Center (CTC) based in Bali, one of which resulted in the Regional Learning Network workshop in Manila, Philippines in March 2011. Led by the CTC, the PI, CTSP and NOAA worked together under the USCTI with the ADB and its Regional Knowledge Management consultants (PRIMEX) to carry out the workshop. The workshop produced the core set of initial regional capacity development priorities for CTI.

CTSP leads a regular regional CD partner call with all USCTI partners as well as ADB, the Government of Australia, and others to increase coordination and information sharing on capacity development (CD). In addition, CTSP funding enabled CI to hire a regional CD Advisor, Dr. Kathleen Flower, who started work on March 28, 2011. Based at the RPO, Dr. Flower will support the overall USCTI learning network and capacity development workstream, including assessing the full range of ongoing CTSP capacity development activities to identify potential opportunities for increased support and learning network linkages, as well as CD gaps in each country. In the second six months of Year 3, she will start identifying common CD approaches, capturing learning from integration sites, and disseminating those lessons through CTSP-strengthened national and regional learning networks.

Regional EAFM consultations conducted, learning network planned, and draft regional EAFM framework developed (Result 2, IR 2.1)

CTSP led efforts to develop a regional EAFM framework for this reporting period. The EAFM agenda was advanced through two critical meetings, an EAFM expert consultation in Manila and a USCTI partner consultation in Honolulu. In addition, CTSP hosted a meeting to develop a regional EAFM learning network, and EAFM trainings are planned for later this year in Timor-Leste (with leveraged funding from the PEMSEA program) and Papua New Guinea. The Timor Leste EAFM training is planned in conjunction with the US PACOM Naval Mission to the region and will include NOAA representatives.

An effective network of partners is now in place, including the UN Food & Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOB-LME), the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia and Southeast Program (PEMSEA), the Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the Australian Government, the Australia University Consortium for the Coral Triangle, and Coral Triangle Governments and universities. Meetings with these partners have been conducted to develop a CTI Regional

EAFM Framework, as identified in the CTI Priorities meeting May, 2010. CTSP is working with partners to develop an EAFM training course for executive and mid-level fisheries managers that will be ready in time for the EAFM trainings in Timor-Leste and PNG in June. An EAFM fact sheet and four-page brochure was produced in this reporting period and will be distributed in the coming months. This brochure effectively describes the EAFM approach for various audiences in the Coral Triangle countries.

EAFM working group on Regional Live Reef Fish Food Trade cooperation approved by SOM (Result 2, IR 2.1)

A LRFT Regional Exchange Workshop was held in October 2010 in Sabah, Malaysia, co-organized by WWF and the Department of Fisheries with CTSP support. The workshop outcomes, which were validated during the SOM meeting in November 2010, including the formation of an EAFM working group (WG) that will organize a multi-stakeholder platform / roundtable / forum to strengthen private sector engagement on LRFT. This work echoes previous efforts with the CTI Business Summit as a way to engage the private sector across different industries.

In March 2011, CTSP provided technical support to CTI countries in an APEC Fisheries Working Group meeting on market-based improvements in the LRFT, which was co-organized by MMAF and WWF. Recommended improvements to LRFT included:

- Enable more effective fisheries data exchange between demand and supply countries, as well as greater transparency and control on the movement of species being traded, which is crucial for combating IUU fishing;
- Adopt and test the International Standard for the Trade in Live Reef Food Fish—a set of standards for producing responsibly-caught seafood products—for wild-capture and mariculture fisheries; and
- Create a public-private Roundtable on Sustainable Live Reef Food Fish Trade (several CTI countries have already agreed to participate).

CTMPAS scoping team completes interviews with over 40 scientific experts (Result 3, IR 3.1)

Following the highly successful MPA Regional Exchange in 2010, a proposal for a regional, resilient network of MPAs (the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System, or CTMPAS) was completed and approved in January 2011. A scoping study is underway that has already produced a good understanding of priorities in four countries (Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands), and the other two CTI countries are scheduled for scoping in the next two months. As part of the scoping process, government and non-government representatives and more than 40 scientific experts have already been interviewed and the inputs from these interviews are being compiled and analyzed. The scoping study will produce an overall synthesis report, as well as separate reports for individual implementing partners and technical experts, on how to effectively put in place a regional Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System. To ensure integration, guidelines and principles for incorporating EAFM into MPAs and the CTMPAS approach are being developed and should be complete by September 2011.

Climate change adaptation marketplace gained buy-in (Result 4, IR 4.1)

CTSP is supporting the development of an online Climate Change Marketplace that will connect potential funders of CCA projects with CTI countries seeking CCA funding. The marketplace concept was presented to the CTI SOM in Manado in late 2010 by Dr. Gellwyn Jusuf, Secretary General of Indonesia's MMAF and co-chair of the CTI CCA Technical Working Group. The SOM approved the development of the marketplace and reiterated the need for this mechanism. Recent discussions highlighted the potential of the CCA Marketplace to work with and leverage USAID/RDMA's new ADAPT program. The Coral Triangle Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace is on track to meet its planned objectives for Year 3, including completion of the full scoping for the online Marketplace.

2.2 National

Please note that detailed status updates by activity are available in Annex A, and Success Stories can be found in Annex B. Highlights of achievements are presented below.

Indonesia

Nusa Penida MPA boundaries declared (Result 3, IR 3.2 and IR3.3)

A major milestone was achieved with the MPA boundaries were announced at an event in November 2010, attended by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the *bupati*, the Governor of Bali, the US Ambassador to Indonesia, the USAID Indonesia Mission Director, and the CTNC Indonesia Country Representative.

As reported in the Year 2 Annual Report, Nusa Penida was declared an MPA by the local regent (*bupati*) in August 2010. Since then, support for the MPA has gathered additional momentum.

Another major achievement was drafting a zoning system for the Nusa Penida MPA which was shared with the Nusa Penida MPA Task Force members on March 17, 2011. This draft zoning system consists of a core zone, a marine tourism zone (no-take zone), a sustainable fisheries zone, and a mariculture zone. The draft will be shared with fishermen, seaweed farmers, tour operators, and community leaders in Nusa Penida for comments. A public consultation will be conducted in April and May 2011, and the zoning system will be finalized by June 2011. To support the MPA efforts, three mooring buoys for boats were placed in Nusa Penida waters. The mooring buoys are the first of ten that will be deployed within Nusa Penida MPA to address coral reef damage due to improper anchoring by snorkeling and diving boats. This deployment is a collaborative effort among the TNC Indonesia Marine Program (TNC-IMP), Coral Triangle Center (CTC), dive operators, and the Nusa Penida MPA Task Force.

Savu Sea MNP draft management plan completed (Result 3, IR 3.1)

A major achievement for CTSP was the completion of the draft formation of the joint CTSP-GOI team to draft the management plan for Savu Sea Marine National Park and the completion of the draft management plan. This plan is based on data and relevant information collected from April to October 2010 by the CTSP Savu Sea Project team. Stakeholder workshops were held at the regional, provincial, and district levels, with participants coming from government agencies (including the tourism agency), universities, locals NGOs, and media. During these

workshops, focus group discussions were held to discuss the vision, mission, goals, and objectives of Savu Sea MNP management plan.

Savu Sea MNP community mapping initiative completed to support zoning plan (Result 3, IR 3.1)

A community mapping exercise was completed in Savu Sea to identify resource distribution, existing and potential uses of natural resources, and threats in the Savu Sea Marine National Park (MNP). The mapping process included 110 villages in 11 regencies in Savu Sea MNP area, and the results will be used to develop the Savu Sea MNP zoning plan. Through the mapping activities, CTSP and its partners produced a final report; seven thematic maps (depicting traditional fishing, commercial fishing, aquaculture, marine mammals, key habitats, tourism, and threats to key habitats); and Excel and GIS-based databases.

Lautku Rumahku (Our Sea, Our Home) education program launched (Result 3, IR3.3)

Elementary school children in the Biduk-Biduk subdistrict of Berau participated in a drawing competition celebrating the launching of the Fishers' Information Center. Twenty-four students (including 13 girls) from eight schools participated in the competition. The winners' drawings were auctioned off, and the proceeds were used to fund two days of nature-based activities.

Thirty elementary students (including 15 girls) took part in these activities and learned about the marine ecosystem, marine conservation, and using snorkeling gear. The children also made a campaign poster and cheer which goes as follows:

*Biduk-Biduk tepi laut
Mari kita pelihara
Jangan rusak karangnya
Jangan rusak lautnya
Mari kita pelihara*

*Biduk-Biduk by the sea
Let's preserve it
Don't destroy its corals
Don't destroy its sea
Let's preserve it*

Reef health survey completed in Berau (Result 3, IR 3.2)

In order to monitor the reef health in Berau MPA, a manta tow reef survey (in which snorkelers are pulled along transects by a boat) was undertaken to collect data on reef conditions. The results of this survey will also be used in developing the park's zoning.

The survey was conducted by seven people during three days of field work. The team conducted monitoring around Samama Island, Sangalaki Island, Kakaban Island, and Maratua Island (atoll). Sites were selected because of their habitat type, length of the reef, distance from shore, and fuel availability (fuel has been difficult to obtain in Berau District).

In general, the reefs observed during the survey were not in good condition, and some areas had as little as 0 – 10% hard coral live coverage. The team learned from dive guides and local people that a large storm hit the area last September 2010, negatively impacting the reef. There were also indications that illegal fishing practices are further damaging the reef. However, there were also a number of reefs in good condition, and these will be prioritized as critical conservation areas. The CTSP team will share the survey results with local government and community groups.

EAFM indicators finalized (Result 3, IR3.1)

CTSP and MMAF jointly agreed on an assessment method to evaluate whether a marine management unit (national park, sanctuary, local MPA, etc.) within a fisheries management area (FMA) complies with EAFM principles. This was achieved through an experts' meeting in February 2011 to finalize a set of EAFM indicators, jointly developed by MMAF and CTSP consortium members in 2010, that will be used towards integrating MPAs into fisheries management in the country. In April 2011 the assessment method will be shared with the Minister and senior officials of MMAF, and later in 2011 it will be pilot tested by an expert panel of researchers, practitioners, and bureaucrats at selected FMAs.

Communities receive first ever maps of Kei (Result 3, IR3.3)

As a part of baseline data collection for MPA establishment in Kei, CTSP partners completed a survey of ecosystem status and reef health; survey results were overlaid with existing resource-use maps. The maps were handed over to the coastal communities in November 2010 and will be used to engage communities to determine appropriate boundaries for the Kei MPA taking into account conservation and resources use needs of the people of Kei. See Success Stories.

Wakatobi communities produce integrated ecotourism objectives (Result 3, IR 3.3)

CTSP consortium members facilitated communities in Wakatobi to complete ecotourism self-assessments that resulted in inputs to the local government on the potential of tourism in their communities. The findings will be analyzed and presented to stakeholders in May 2011 in relation to specific identified sites included in Wakatobi's official list of tourist destinations.

National capacity development strategy adopted (Result 3, IR 3.2)

CTSP worked with the MMAF division of human resources development to finalize the national capacity development strategy to be led by the MMAF. This capacity development strategy is the first of its kind for Indonesia and combines capacity development with integration across levels of government (national, provincial, district). The strategy focuses on building government capacity for marine protected area management.

CTSP and Bali Government agree on leadership for Bali MPA Network (Result 3, IR 3.2)

The Governor of Bali has officially asked CI to lead the development of the Bali MPA Network. With CTSP support, teams are now being formed including community stakeholders. Local NGOs, universities, and the private sector to develop this important network, including an integrated plan for marine tourism.

Pride campaign identifies pilot no-take zones (NTZs) in Berau (Result 3, IR 3.3)

Two pilot NTZ areas were identified as a result of the Rare Pride Campaign in two key communities that are targeted during the campaign (Tanjung Batu and Derawan). These are the first agreed NTZs within the Berau MPA. Since October 2010, the Berau Campaign Manager (CM), Taufiq Hidayat, and the DKP-Berau KKLD (*Kawasan Konservasi Laut Daerah*, or marine protected area) management team have been implementing the campaign plan which is simultaneously building project management skills for the CM and the DKP-Berau team that will contribute to sustained progress past the life of CTSP.

Rare and the government have outlined the following next steps for the pilot NTZ areas:

- Install boundary markers to delineate the two zones at sea (designed and installed in collaboration with the local communities, and ensuring the colors and images of the buoys are reflected in the social marketing materials to ensure consistency and clarity of messaging);
- Develop a local-level decree to endorse the areas;
- Develop local community regulations to support the enforcement of the zones;
- Develop a local community surveillance team; and
- Develop community surveillance and enforcement standard operating procedures (SOP). See Success Stories.

Malaysia

TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) formalized (Result 3, IR 3.1)

An interim Steering Committee for the proposed Tun Tustapha Park (TMP) was formalized, and its first meeting on February 1, 2011 marked this important milestone towards the park's gazettement.

During the next three years, the Interim Steering Committee and its working groups will create an Integrated Management Plan for a multiple use park that is managed through a collaborative management approach. Once gazetted, TMP will be the first fully collaboratively managed park in Malaysia to be established through consultative and participatory processes with stakeholders, including the local communities.

The TMP Interim Steering Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment, with Sabah Parks functioning as the Secretary. The committee—consisting of stakeholders from various agencies ranging from the local authorities, government agencies, universities, community representatives, as well as NGOs (WWF-Malaysia) and others—will provide oversight to six working groups to establish a draft integrated management plan for the park.

Papua New Guinea

Strategy for PNG-based learning network produced (Result 1, IR 1.2)

Working with government, local, national and international NGOs and national and regional universities, CTSP produced a learning network strategy for PNG. A workshop of stakeholders and partners was held on March Girls Island that laid out a PNG-based approach to identifying the specific capacity development and learning tools that are appropriate for specific cultural areas and contexts across PNG. This is the first time that a PNG-based assessment has been conducted on what approached have been successful and resulted in sustained progress.

Governor of Manus supports new law on protecting important biodiversity and cultural sites (Result 2, IR 2.1)

In December 2010, the governor of Manus publicly stated his support for a new law to protect important biodiversity and cultural sites, including both marine and terrestrial sites. The governor appealed to the people of Manus to put aside areas for protection and management using traditional governance systems that would result in the wise use of resources in Manus, particularly as the impacts of climate change are beginning to affect resource use patterns in

rural communities. CTSP consortium members are working directly with the Governor and his staff to develop a roadmap for development new legislation and community-based approaches in Manus, particularly through engagement and enabling of local communities.

Groundwork laid for provincial conservation agreement (Result 3, IR 3.3)

WWF and the Pobuma Local Level Government signed an MOU acknowledging that both share an interest in the conservation and effective management of the fragile natural resources and rich marine and terrestrial biodiversity of both the flora and fauna. In the MOU, the LLG recognized the Mbuke LMMA and identified this model as one to be replicated elsewhere in Pobuma LLG.

Additionally, TNC signed a similar MOU with the LLGs where they are working in Manus. These LLG MOUs lay the ground work for the province-wide MOU with all relevant conservation partners which has been drafted and is scheduled to be signed early April 2011.

Nali Sopat Penabu LLG agrees to EAFM plan (Result 2, IR 2.4)

On January 11, 2011, the Nali Sopat Penabu Assembly met and agreed that their LLG will have one common EAFM plan based on the existing Pere community management plan which has been in place for a number of years. In addition, the LLG president pledged financial support of K30,000 (~US\$11,600) from the Joint District Planning Budget Priorities Committee to support EAFM awareness. Though the funds have not been received (government accounts are closed until the end of April), this announcement indicates positive support from the government for EAFM and CTSP consortium member teams are providing support for this process.

Local Communities establish permanent transects for monitoring in Nuakata labam-Pahilele (Result 2, IR 2.4)

Local coastal communities in Nuakata labam-Pahilele establishes permanent transects as laid out in the community marine management plan and community youth have been trained in monitoring techniques by a CI marine biologist and a graduate intern with CTSP funding. Transects were established using GPS coordinates and can be monitored using snorkeling or scuba equipment. Monitors have been trained to collate and analyze their results graphically so that they can share observed trends with the larger community. This training has not only built local capacity for managing resources but has also empowered them by increasing pride in what they are doing. See Success Stories.

Philippines

MPA MEAT gets cooking in Philippines CTSP Priority Geography (Result 3, IR 3.3)

With CTSP support, The Philippines MPA MEAT (Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tool) has been accepted by MPA networks within the Verde Island Passage as their MPA evaluation tool. Local governments are using the MPA MEAT not only for evaluation but also as a roadmap and process guide for improving management effectiveness of their MPAs. The activities being scored in the MPA MEAT are incorporated directly into MPA plans, and the MPA management levels are being used as concrete targets for each MPA. Over the last year, CI and other partner NGOs and academic institutions, have been evaluating the management effectiveness of protected seascapes under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) using the MPA MEAT system. The MPA MEAT is being applied in more than 150 MPAs around the country through the MPA Support Network. See Success Stories.

North Lagoon MPA Management Plan Updated (Result 3, IR 3.2)

In coordination with the local government of Sitangkai and through WWF Philippines, CTSP supported a workshop in March in Sitangkai, Tawi-Tawi to update the North Lagoon MPA management plan. The workshop was attended by at least 100 participants that included the barangay (village) officials; community-based law enforcement volunteers (Bantay-Dagat or Jaga Dilaut); Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC) officers and members; Philippine National Police; Philippine Marines; local government personnel; and local school teachers. In addition to crafting the one-year MPA management plan, the participants drafted the framework for the MPA's law enforcement plan and reorganized the MPA Management Board. They also discussed the application of the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) which is being endorsed for approval by the National CTI Coordinating Committee. North Lagoon is only at the first stage of MPA management, and future plans include installation of MPA buoys and billboards, Bantay Dagat training and an enhanced awareness campaign with the commitment of support from the barangay chairmen and the local government unit. See Success Stories.

Memorandum on university mentoring program signed (Result 1, IR 1.2)

The Memorandum of Understanding on the Philippines university mentoring program is now in its final form and being circulated for signing by the Higher Education Institutions. It is already signed by the Chancellor of the University of the Philippines-Diliman (a mentor university). There are currently 11 state and private colleges and universities in the Philippines involved in the Mentoring Program.

Solomon Islands

First National CTI & CBNRM Workshop held in Gizo (Result 1, IR 1.1)

The first CTI national information sharing workshop, "Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) & Protected Areas Act Regulations Workshop" was successfully hosted by CTSP for more than 80 participants in Gizo, Western Province. Participants included representatives from government (both national and provincial); community members from 7 of the 9 provinces; CBOs/local NGOs; international NGOs; local donors; research/academic institutions; and private enterprises/law firms. The major achievement of the workshop was the collection of nation-wide views on issues pertaining to environmental protection, natural resource management, and legal frameworks for effective implementation of conservation programs. Participants shared lessons learned and presented their natural resource (terrestrial and marine) management programs.

The ultimate aim of the workshop was to lay the foundation for the implementation of the Solomon Islands NPOA through 1) designing a national CBNRM Best Practice Guide for the Solomon Islands and 2) reviewing the regulations of the newly-passed Protected Areas Act (2010), which is a direct product of the Coral Triangle Initiative.

CTSP undertakes outreach and awareness with stakeholders (Result 1, IR 1.1)

In March 2011, CTSP began conducting weekly radio broadcasts on Radio Hapi Lagoon, the local radio station, in an effort to increase public awareness about conservation issues and activities in Western Province. The program is broadcast just before the evening news at 6:00 PM, the peak listening hour. The CTSP team has also been working directly with communities

including Titiana Village, where 26 men, 8 women, and 6 children attended a community meeting on marine conservation and awareness. CTSP is working with the Planning Division of the Western Provincial government to inform them about the work plan and related activities. During the first day of the Western Provincial Assembly, WWF gave a short introduction to the CTSP program, highlighting Gizo as one of the CTSP integration sites.

Gizo Marine Conservation Area (GMCA) Management Committee formalized (Result 3, IR 3.2)

With significant support from CTSP consortium members, the Ghizo Marine Conservation Area (GMCA) Management Committee has been formalized giving the committee management and administrative control over the 10 demarcated MPA networks within the Ghizo Marine Conservation Area. A nine-member executive team will concentrate on the day-to-day operation of the Gizo Marine Conservation Area programs significantly strengthening marine management in Western Province.

Nusatuva Environment & Development Association formalized (Result 3, IR 3.2)

With CTSP assistance, the Nusatuva Environment & Development Association was established on Kolombangara Island to formally administer the management, administration, and development of Nusatuva Conservation Area. In addition, the community-based organization on Marovo, the Marovo Island Natural Biodiversity & Livelihood Trust (MINBALT), received CTSP assistance for the development of concept notes and proposals to help them seek financial support from in-country aid donors. See Success Stories.

CCV&A working group formed in Solomon Islands (Result 4, IR 4.1)

In November 2010 CTSP supported meeting, a stakeholders and Solomon Islands governments formalized a climate change vulnerability and adaptation (CCV&A) working group to identify key consistencies, discuss lessons learned and align methods for approaching climate change. The working group subsequently met to refine indicators selected and further develop a national method for incorporating CCV&A into CBRM. Fifteen participants from nine different organizations are involved in the working group focused on standardizing a Solomon Islands approaches to CCV&A assessments, establishing appropriate data management systems and protocols, and identifying capacity needs related to long-term monitoring and decision support related to CCV&A assessments.

Partnerships bloom at GERUSA integration site (Result 3, IR 3.1)

The project planning meeting for the GERUSA integration site was held at Tulagi in Central Province in January 2011. Sixteen participants from eight organizations planned CTSP activities and the wider CBRM strategy. In the following weeks, a briefing was held between WorldFish Center (the implementing partner for CTSP in GERUSA), Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSPI, a longtime partner with GERUSA) and the Premier of the Central Islands Provincial government. An MOA has been drafted between the three organizations for work in GERUSA, which should be finalized in the coming months.

CCV&A assessments completed and database developed (Result 4, IR 4.1)

In February 2011, the CTSP supported WorldFish team completed a CCV&A assessment in five communities (three with existing CBRM and two without) in the GERUSA integration site and combined with presentations on CBRM and climate change to local residents and government.

As the first formal community-based activity to be carried out in the GERUSA integration site under CTSP, this activity established new relationships and resulted in plans to follow-up with community information materials and workshops based on the analysis of the questionnaires completed during the assessments. WorldFish Center staff will feed the results of this assessment into a web-based database that will be accessible by Solomon Islands Government. In the communities that are new to CBRM, this analysis will be integrated into the management planning process to kick-start their CBRM organizing.

Timor-Leste

Government of Timor Leste completes a Capacity Needs Assessment (Result 3, IR 3.2)

In cooperation with the Government of Timor Leste, CTSP designed, facilitated and completed the Capacity Needs Assessment with the Fisheries Research and Management Department at the National Directorate of Fisheries within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This assessment will inform the creation of a national capacity building strategy that will be supported by CTSP over the remaining years of the project.

Community-based consultations completed in Nino Konis Santana National Park (Result 3, IR 3.2)

CTSP supported teams including national and local government representatives completed community-based consultations and marine management introductory workshops in six villages at priority sites within Nino Konis Santana National Park. These meetings introduced important conservation and management concepts to the community, while providing an opportunity to foster relationships between community members, community leadership, and government staff. In the context of post-conflict reintegration and engagement, these consultations simultaneously reveal perspectives of residents across this CTSP priority geography while building bridges that strengthen government and CTSP partner relationships with community champions and local leaders. The results of the consultations will underpin an expanded CTSP engagement in NKS in the remaining years of the project.

CTSP supports Government of Timor-Leste to coordinate planning and development efforts (Result 1, IR 1.1)

At the request of the Timor Leste Government, CTSP began supporting planning and coordination meetings led by the National Directorate of Fisheries with CTSP partners—including LMMA, WFC, and Rai (CTSP in-country lead sub-contractor—in an effort to coordinate the numerous NGOs and development agencies operating in the same sector in Timor-Leste. As a result of these meetings, CTSP will develop a matrix of the various programs being implemented in CTSP priority geographies and sites that will assist the Director of Fisheries to coordinate implementation in the field as well as coordinate with other relevant government agencies.

2.3 Management and Administration

Thematic Leadership under the USCTI Results Framework

In the first six months of Year 3, CTSP intensified cooperation among consortium members around thematic leadership in the four focus areas of the USCTI Results Framework. With the Program Integrator taking technical lead in CCA for Year 3, CTSP consortium members

assumed technical lead for EAFM (CI), MPAs (TNC) and Platforms (WWF). In addition, CTSP now supports the cross-cutting positions for a capacity development advisor (CI) and, in the near future, an IEC communications specialist (WWF). Each of these thematic leads is responsible for convening regular conference calls and/or using other coordinating mechanisms to bring in bottom-up and top-down sharing and implementation in their respective areas of responsibility, as well as cross fertilization between programs of work in results areas. The COP monitors progress across all these areas and is responsible for continually evolving and updating the overall coordination approach.

Private Sector Engagement

Building on the Coral Triangle Business Summit in January, 2010 hosted by WWF's Coral Triangle Network Initiative (CTNI), CTSP and the PI are now working on the next regional business conference tentatively scheduled for October 10-11, 2011, to be hosted by the Government of Malaysia. With some of the largest private sector partners in the world, CTSP consortium members started gathering its list of partners that will be mobilized around the October 2011 event.

Sustainable Financing

The CTI Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) was mobilized in the last few months of the current reporting period with significant support from CTSP. The Deputy Chief of Party for Indonesia is now working on average 2.5 days per week with the chair of the regional and Indonesia FRWGs at the Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Development of sustainable financing schemes for Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands started during this reporting period with draft proposals expected before the end of Year 3. Scoping began on an online climate change marketplace that will connect sources of funding with projects in the CT6 providing a sustained stream of funding for CCA projects and project preparation in the CT.

Management, Communication, Coordination and Integration

In response to recommendations from the USCTI mid-term review, the management and decision making process of CTSP was streamlined. The COP now has all programmatic and budgetary decisionmaking authority and is the main person for coordination throughout regional and national programs. The COP has regular direct contact with thematic leads, with CTSP country points of contact, and with the country leads for each consortium member in each country. Responding to the need for greater communication across USCTI, CTSP works with the PI to produce USCTI Monthly Bullets email communication that provides all consortium members (and USCTI partners) an update on progress, activities conducted and a calendar of upcoming events. Reformation of the six-member consortium strategy committee was completed, reducing its members from six to three, and clarifying its roles regarding programmatic coordination and initial annual budget approval. Far greater integration among consortium teams in each country (where appropriate) is evident, with field teams planning to co-locate in at least one integration site. Importantly, the Regional Program Office continued to add staff during this reporting period enabling a higher level of communication, technical coordination, leadership and support to country teams and CT6 partners.

Response to RDMA USCTI Mid-Term Review

CTSP responded to all priority recommendations of the RDMA USCTI Mid-Term Review received on September 6, 2010. Priority recommendation and actions are summarized as follows:

Immediate Action 1 - Establish common understanding of EAFM within the CT6 and CTSP. Within the first quarter of FY 2011, the USCTI should submit a complete strategy for integrating and operationalizing EAFM, which should include vertical links from communities to provinces to national governments and the region and horizontal linkages to MPAs, CCA, and food security.

CTSP finalized engagement of an EAFM coordinator in early October 2010 and held an internal EAFM organizing meeting in late October 2010 in Manila followed by a broader USCTI EAFM meeting in Hawaii in January 2011. These meetings resulted not only in a common understanding across CTSP of the programmatic EAFM approach, but also a clearer division of roles and support among CTSP, PI and NOAA. In addition to clarifying roles specifically for CTSP and generally across USCTI implementing partners, the Government of Australia was invited to attend the meeting which created linkages to the Australian Department of Fisheries. To contribute to a consolidated regional consensus on an EAFM approach for the CTI, the CTSP COP attended the Southeast Asia Fisheries Regional Plan of Action meeting in Vietnam to make presentations and participate in breakout groups defining a fisheries agenda for the broader Southeast Asia region. The EAFM Coordinator also conducted meetings with PEMSEA, BOB-LME program, UNFAO, and other regional EAFM players, drafted a 4-page brochure explaining the main tenets and application of EAFM, attended additional regional meetings and began drafting the outline for an EAFM framework document for the CTI. Communicating with the chair of the CTI Regional Secretariat, the RPO received approval for mobilization and convening of the regional EAFM TWG which is not planned for May 2011.

Immediate Action 2 - The USCTI, particularly CTSP, should identify one or two demonstration sites in each country for achieving integrated results and impacts in specific communities to ensure scale-up and replication of activities beyond USCTI. A gender analysis should also be conducted at the site(s), with recommended interventions that take men and women into account.

CTSP finalized its integration sites in all countries with the exception of Indonesia in which it is waiting on the IMACS project to finalize its work plan and agree on a jointly supported integration site. These decisions are reflected in the Year 3 work plan. CTSP, NOAA and the PI are aligned in the commitment to jointly support all integration sites, ensuring demonstration of successes in all USCTI Results Framework results areas.

Immediate Action 3 - An immediate priority for all CTI partners should be to establish a sustainability strategy, also known as an exit strategy, which includes financing, institutions, and governance for the CTI.

CTSP is working with NOAA, the PI and USAID Missions to develop the exit strategy. The USCTI joint coordination and work plan meeting planned for May 2011 will feature specific

elements of sustainability leading to an integrated exit strategy. It should be noted that there are already important CTSP and USCTI contributions to sustainability through operationalizing the various TWGs, the development of procedural aspects of CTI coordination and operations, sustainable finance planning, legal reform at priority geography and national levels, and the relationships between CTI Governments that will ensure past the life of the CTSP program.

Immediate Action 4 - Socio-economic issues and data have not been emphasized but are desperately needed and should be considered in program planning and implementation. Case studies should be conducted on best practices and lessons learned on gender integration in EAFM/MPA/CCA and on the role of women in marine conservation and/or fisheries management. These case studies could be shared across the region to promote regional learning and exchange.

Socioeconomic assessments are featured in the USCTI work plan and coordination meeting planned for May 2011.

Immediate Action 5 - There needs to be clear statements of outcomes, as too many stated outcomes are presently in output form.

A revised program description was developed for the overall CTSP program that clarifies outputs and outcomes for the entire CTSP program. This revised program description was submitted to USAID in January 2011.

Immediate Action 6 - The operationalization of the PMP needs to be clearer regarding reporting requirements and protocols at the country level. This requires reporting guidance and mentoring both from RPO to field sites and from USAID to NGO partners. USAID/Indonesia is requiring more detail than RDMA and USAID/Philippines, which requires preparation of different reports.

Immediate Action 7 - Fine-tune and implement branding and communications strategy that clearly links NGOs' activities to USCTI.

CTSP has identified a suitable candidate for a Communications Specialist position who will be posted to the RPO. It is intended that this person will lead an expanded IEC program starting in the second six months of Year 3. It is at this time in the CTSP (and USCTI) program that this effort offers the highest value to USAID and the CTI nations.

Immediate Action 8 - The influence and role of the NGO Washington-based project management team and the consortium strategy committee should be diminished. Empower the CTSP Chief of Party (COP) with authority to make decisions for the NGO consortium.

See the section above on Management and Administration.

Immediate Action 9 - DOC/NOAA should map its avenues of engagement and ongoing technical assistance with the GOI and make a concerted effort to communicate these more

effectively to in-country partners, with the ultimate goal of providing a more efficient and effective service to the country and region.

While this is primarily directed at DOC/NOAA, it should be noted that CTSP-NOAA-PI linkages are visibly stronger. Communications, sharing of information, technical support and participation on the part of NOAA teams have all increased during this reporting period. Particularly, NOAA has actively supported CTSP's EAFM effort, worked with CTSP teams on data sharing for the CTMPAS, and co-chaired the CCA TWG in planning the CCA Regional Exchange planned for April 2011. The links with DOC/NOAA are expected to continue to strengthen in the next six months and be further articulated in the USCTI work planning and coordination meeting in Manila in May 2011.

3. Progress on Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

Late in Year 1 of USCTI, USAID, the PI, and NOAA completed a process to define PMP targets, methods for collection and verification, and reporting requirements and protocols at the country level. Initial targets were set based on best available information at that time, recognizing that these numbers would need to be verified with consortium member teams, national and local governments, and other partners in each country. Particularly, verification of targets for Indicators 1 and 2 using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is required.

Verification of targets for Indicators 1 and 2 has been more difficult than expected for a number of reasons. Georeferenced maps were either not readily available or unreliable due to distortions from differing map projections. It was difficult for field teams to establish georeferenced coordinates for all sites due to the size of sites, weather or lack of safe boats, or difficulty in obtaining information from local partners.

Based on the Year 2 Data Quality Assessment (DQA) conducted by RDMA and on the additional mapping that will be completed in Year 3, CTSP will refine its PMP targets. CTSP continues to provide reports in detail to each mission. While additional clarity between missions on reporting requirements is needed, CTSP staff members feel that in general these requirements improve program design and implementation at the country level.

CTSP continues to work with USAID to improve outcomes statements to be more consolidated and represent the higher-level outcomes already embedded in the CTSP program of work. CTSP will work with USAID and other USCTI partners in the first quarter of Year 3 to clarify and consolidate clear outcome statements as part of its ongoing coordination and work planning process.

Custom indicators are already established for USAID Philippines, and have been suggested to USAID Indonesia. These will be reviewed and updated as necessary in Year 3.

Indicator I. Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management as a result of US government (USG) assistance.

Unit of measure: Hectares

FY	Target	Actual
09	96,100	96,000
10	6,249,230	6,423,429
11	9,841,457	
12	3,123,967	
13	1,130,167	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,400,057	8,739,650	20,057	2,000,000		0	
Malaysia	0	0	4,310	3,310	1,020,000	0	1,020,000		1,020,000	
PNG	0	0	10,000	10,000	13,500	0	20,500		29,000	
Philippines	96,100	96,000	96,100	7,240	7,100	0	7,100		7,100	
Solomon Islands	0	0	138,800	4,342	5,467	0	20,767		18,467	
Timor-Leste	0	0	20	20	55,600	0	55,600		55,600	

Definition: “Improved Management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity in areas that are identified as biologically significant through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For US CTI, “Improved Management” within marine protected areas (MPAs) refers to meeting established MPA management effectiveness measures. **Meeting established effectiveness measures means established national standards or protocols are met which may include: monitoring and evaluation system in place, management body established and functional, boundaries demarcated and enforcement in place, or other appropriate measures used within a country.** For US CTI, “Areas of biological significance” refers to area currently in an MPA or with a strong likelihood of being designated an MPA by 2013. These areas are inside CT Priority Geographies which were identified through participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes with expert guidance.

Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within MPAs.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The area of marine waters and habitat within MPAs or MPA-designates (using national or local government definitions of MPA) of the six CT countries is all considered to be of “biological significance”. The baseline of area within MPAs is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol and nationally recognized boundaries. “Improved management” within MPAs will be reported for activities where the USAID supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. CTSP Country Coordinators and Implementation Team Staff will collate data on the baseline of MPAs (ha) and those areas under “improved management”. “Improved management” will be determined through the application locally or nationally adopted protocols or standards that define an effective MPA. **Documentation will consist of an Excel spreadsheet that lists the MPAs or MPA-designate, their total area, area under improved management and an associated narrative. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies and municipal/district waters as appropriate to provide context and scale for the MPAs where interventions are occurring.**

Disaggregated by:

I. Country

Data source: Designated national agencies or MPA management boards within Coral Triangle countries with authority over MPAs in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.

Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.

Indicator 2. Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance. <i>Unit of measure:</i> Hectares	FY	Target	Actual
	09	n/a	0
	10	399,090	5,862,587
	11	5,975,153	
	12	7,592,183	
	13	10,643,740	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	63,790	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	5,500,000		5,500,000	
PNG	0	0	250,000	89,000	250,020	0	1,767,020		4,417,020	
Philippines	0	0	5,050	193,337	203,300	0	208,300		208,300	
Solomon Islands	0	0	55,250	55,250	16,833	0	106,863		508,420	
Timor-Leste	0	0	25,000	25,000	5,000	0	10,000		10,000	

Definition: “Improved management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of coastal resources and fisheries resources for one or more objectives, such as sustaining fisheries and other resource uses, mitigating pollution and/or climate change or other appropriate outcomes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM), improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For US CTI, area (hectares) of “improved management” may fall within fishery management jurisdictions and/or seascapes but not include area of MPAs or MPA-designates that are counted in Indicator 1. Accepted criteria to qualify an area for “improved coastal resource and fisheries management” include meeting some aspect of coastal resource and fisheries management benchmarks or measures as established within the country of concern. Such benchmarks may include two or more of the following: **management regulations decided and plans adopted, management body established and functional, boundaries demarcated, some level of enforcement in place, or other appropriate measures.** Indicator 2 can be satisfied only if sufficient criteria (benchmarks) are met for an area to qualify under “improved management”. Otherwise, the area of concern may be measured through a local ordinance, law or policy change that satisfies Indicator 3 on policies adopted. Replication sites that do not show measured changes through the above criteria can also not qualify under Indicator 2 and should also be measured under Indicator 3, 4, or 6 as appropriate.

Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within coastal and marine resource areas outside of marine protected areas.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The baseline of area within Priority Geographies, coastal resource and fishery management areas is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol and nationally recognized boundaries. “Improved management” will be reported for activities where the USAID-supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Project managers and/or NGO country teams will collate data on the baseline of Priority Geography areas (ha) and those areas under “improved management”. “Improved management” will be determined through the application of locally adopted protocols or standards as noted above. Documentation will consist of an Excel spreadsheet that lists the area under improved management with an associated narrative. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies as appropriate to provide context and scale for the areas where interventions are occurring.

Disaggregated by:

1. Country; and
2. Management jurisdictions or zones (for example: municipal or district waters, etc.)

Data source: Designated national agencies or local government units within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.

Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.

Indicator 3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	11	3
	10	23	29
	11	24	
	12	17	
	13	28	

Unit of measure: Number of regional, national, or local policies, laws, agreements & regulations

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	1	1	3	0	2	0	0		1	
Indonesia	1	0	2	5	10	5	5		5	
Malaysia	1	0	5	0	3	1	3		5	
Papua New Guinea	1	0	4	3	4	0	5		7	
Philippines	5	2	4	13	1	0	0		6	
Solomon Islands	1	0	4	7	2	0	2		2	
Timor-Leste	1	0	0	1	2	0	2		2	

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to strengthen sustainable natural resource management. Under CTI, these may support the following:

- **Regional:** Multilateral dialogue and agreements, coordinated action and/or policy endorsements
- **National:** Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among local jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management
- **Local:** Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management

Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. Policies, laws, agreements and regulations underpin institution building and strengthened regional governance.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Project managers from each US CTI partner will submit information semi-annually to the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) where it will be consolidated into an Excel spreadsheet with an accompanying narrative.

Disaggregate by: Country and theme (e.g., MPA, integrated coastal management, fisheries, etc.)

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification.

Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

Indicator 4. Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual	
			Males	Females
	09	921	1325	
	10	867	1282	651
	11	1,715		
	12	1,975		
	13	1,325		

Unit of measure: Number of persons receiving training in ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPA management, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, and other training activities conducted under the US CTI Program

	FY 09		FY 10			FY 11			FY 12			FY 13		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual M	Actual F	Target	Actual M	Actual F	Target	Actual M	Actual F	Target	Actual M	Actual F
Regional	386	386	80	5	3	40	0	0	40			80		
Indonesia	50	50	240	306	124	150	28	9	500			385		
Malaysia	0	0	140	179	97	230	0	0	180			110		
Papua New Guinea	122	122	137	179	97	240	10	2	200			175		
Philippines	187	591	70	463	240	625	315	230	605			125		
Solomon Islands	130	130	130	16	5	350	0	0	350			350		
Timor-Leste	46	46	70	200	30	80	38	2	100			100		

Definition: The number of individuals participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation with designated instructors, mentors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently.

This includes formal and non-formal training activities, and consists of transfer of knowledge, skills or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps. Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions. Subject areas include: EAFM, MPAs and MPA networks, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, sustainable financing, and other training activities relevant for coastal and marine management and conservation in the Coral Triangle.

Rationale: Capacity building for legislation, policy, environmental management and enforcement will be critical to the creation and effective management of fisheries, MPAs and Networks and adaptation to climate change across the region.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be recorded at each training activity, and combined using an Excel spreadsheet. A short narrative (paragraph) on the types, methodologies and subjects of trainings will be provided. All training data will be submitted through TraiNet of the US Government.

Disaggregated by: Country, Gender and Subject Area.

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Sign-up sheets that show lists of participants in trainings by day, gender and subject area verifiable through credible data sources. Information on follow-up contact with trainees available.

Baseline Information: Baseline October 2009 assumed to be zero.

Indicator 5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	0	0
	10	6	1
	11	5	
	12	6	
Unit of measure: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations	13	13	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	1	0	2		3	
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	0	1	0	2		3	
Philippines	0	0	1	1	2	0	0		4	
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		2	
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		1	

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to explicitly address climate change. Policies may also contribute to addressing climate change by addressing related sectors like forests, land use and agriculture, and urban development. Because many policies may affect climate indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains how the policies contribute to addressing climate change.

Rationale: The formal and informal institutional structures in the form of laws, policies, agreements, and regulations are essential aspects of many USAID programs because they provide the enabling environment on which actions are built and maintained.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be collected using an Excel spreadsheet, with accompanying short narratives (paragraphs) on the details of the benefits from each law, policy, agreement or regulation related to climate change adaptation.

Disaggregated by: Country and level of implementation (e.g., regional, national and site)

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification.

Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

Indicator 6. Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance.

Unit of measure: Number of public-private partnerships formed supporting regional, national institution building and governance, including strengthened local or site management and seascape management

FY	Target	Actual
09	2	0
10	7	8
11	9	
12	9	
13	11	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	1	0	1		1	
Indonesia	0	0	1	4	0	0	0		1	
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	0	4	0	3		3	
Philippines	2	0	2	1	2	0	1		2	
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	3	1	0	2		2	
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		2	

Definition: A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this likely to be rare. Public entities include: the USG, developed country governments, multilateral development institutions, national governments of developing countries, and universities or other arms of national governments. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions.

Rationale: This indicator measures USG leveraging of public and private resources to regional institution building and governance, including strengthened target area management and seascapes, which is critical to improved and sustained management.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Public-private partnerships that have been established with CTI support will be analyzed. To the extent that the partnerships support better regional management and coordination, they will be incorporated into an Excel spreadsheet with brief accompanying narrative that explains the public-private partnership.

Disaggregate by: Country

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Lists of partnerships verifiable through credible data sources and explanations.

Baseline Information: Baseline is October 2009, assumed to be zero. All new partnerships will contribute to this indicator.

4. Implementation Challenges and Solutions

4.1 Project challenges

The challenge of locally appropriate programming and implementation contexts

The ability of countries to absorb technical assistance continues to be a challenge. CTSP teams are committed to aligning program implementation with the pace set by host-country governments while simultaneously serving as a catalyst for decisionmaking and implementation. In addition to the technical limits encountered, activities are programmed within and through the political bureaucracies and protocols at regional, national, and Priority Geography levels. These aspects of CTSP's implementation context are important to consider when viewing the significant progress being made by CTSP teams. CTSP has addressed these challenges by continuing to build trust and strengthen relationships with decisionmakers and champions, increased coordination and alignment with NOAA and the PI to present more synchronized messages and increased coordination among CTSP teams operating on the ground in each country. As a result of these actions, implementation efficiency is increasing although challenges still exist.

Late approval of work plans

Year 3 work plan approval was again later than optimal resulting in delays in sub-agreements being issued. This was compounded by continued internal challenges in understanding the requirements for budget descriptions necessary for issuing sub-agreements. CTSP held a series of virtual meetings with partners to increase understanding of requirements. In an effort to increase efficiency, a senior finance and administration manager is posted in the RPO and has responsibility for all non US-based sub-agreements and financial monitoring.

4.2 Regional program challenges

Communication and integration across USCTI teams

Communication across USCTI teams continues to be a challenge due to the sheer volume of work being carried out under the USCTI program. The complexity of the USCTI program adds to the challenge of coordination and integration. However, during the reporting period, communication has become more fluid among all USCTI partners which has increased regional coordination, budget leveraging/cost sharing, aligned activity plans and increase mutual support toward achieving overall USCTI outcomes. The May 2011 work planning and coordination meeting in Manila is expected to further strengthen integration that is already being seen in such areas as cooperative budgeting and co-leadership/facilitation of TWGs.

Overloaded CT6 government partners

CTSP continues to receive both criticism and praise for the speed at which the project moves. The same CTSP partners are often required to participate in many different aspects of CTI, particularly in the Pacific countries where capacity and numbers of government staff are low. This will continue to be a challenge, especially at times when there are competing national and international obligations that must be met. CTSP will increase direct support to NCCs as one way of reducing the burden and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of coordination and program implementation. A new NCC liaison is already in place Solomon Islands and TORs are being drafted for Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste NCC liaisons. The PI will second a liaison to the NCC in Malaysia.

4.3 National program challenges

Indonesia

Late approval of Year 3 work plan

The late approval of CTSP Indonesia's Year 3 work plan resulted in the late recruitment of some key positions for activities at the site level. In some cases, CTSP teams were unable to recruit the best candidates as they were not allowed to recruit without secured funding. Teams have bridged this problem by hiring temporary technical consultants, although in consequence they have paid higher rates for upfront costs.

Changes in local government

Change in the structure of local government has complicated the establishment of Anambas Marine National Park. A good working relationship with *Loka KKPN Anambas* (Technical Implementation Unit, an extension of the Directorate of Marine Area and Species Conservation at Coastal, Marine and Small Island Directorate General, MMAF) has allowed us to continue developing management planning capacity in the area.

Local government changes also affected work in Bird's Head. The election for the Governor of West Papua delayed the inclusion of the Bird's Head MPA network into the West Papua Province Spatial Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang Provinsi Papua Barat*) as well as the establishment of the public service board (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah*) for Raja Ampat regency. However, the teams kept this agenda moving forward with the Directorate of Marine, Coastal and Small Island Spatial Plans under the Coastal, Marine and Small Island Directorate General within MMAF. CTSP assisted the directorate to continue the development of Bird's Head Seascape profile and initiate the development of a strategic plan for the seascape, such to be aligned with the National Marine Spatial Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang Laut Nasional*).

Lack of integration and coordination of government institutions

Lack of coordination between different government institutions in regards to policies for developing MPAs or Fisheries Management Areas is challenging at national and local levels. In Wakatobi, CTSP is working to keep balanced roles between the national park management authority and the local government office.

Similar coordination problems may arise over MPA spatial planning and zoning regulation. Designating future MPAs will be incorporated into the spatial planning schemes of both the national and local governments.

Challenges in ensuring sustainable management of MPAs

Long-term funding is necessary to sustain the management of an MPA, and MMAF and/or PHKA may not always be able to maintain the required budget. To address this potential stumbling block, WWF has initiated an MPA sustainable financing mechanism in partnership with MMAF.

Community rights in Kei Islands present unique challenge

Establishment of the Kei MPA must consider the community resource rights, such as the *ratschaap* (alliances of villages that control resources), that have been in place for centuries and often have stronger influence than the government. One solution might be to implement a Marine Conservation Agreement (MCA) that formally recognizes community rights, contributing to ecosystem conservation while at the same time empowering the community.

No precedent to set an example

Savu Sea MNP is the first and largest MNP declared, so there is no in-country precedent, requiring a “learn as you go” approach. That, coupled with the need for a high level of coordination at the national and local levels, creates considerable challenges moving forward. The complexity and inconsistency of the management regimes, combined with the incomplete public understanding of the importance and function of MPAs as essential natural systems, continues to make management challenging. Enforcement is one of the key management issues that still require work.

Lack of existing zoning plan in Berau KKLD

One of the biggest challenges facing the campaign in Berau to implement NTZs was the lack of a clear and agreed zoning map of the KKLD (marine protected area). This was addressed successfully through a number of steps. See Success Story.

Malaysia

Low capacity

Low capacity is still a challenge working in Tun Mustapha Park. It is difficult to find consultants, and many, especially those from Universiti Malaysia Sabah, are burdened with other projects as well.

Communication across multiple languages

Local staff and stakeholders in TMP are most comfortable in their mother tongue (e.g. Malay, Chinese, Bajau) and do not have a good command of written or verbal English. This poses a challenge in communicating messages to them for awareness purposes, and for them to communicate back or write reports. It requires a lot of translation and editing.

Political will

Lack of political will among politicians and decision-makers has led to the slow progress of gazettelement for Tun Mustapha Park. Biodiversity conservation and environmental management are often low priority for most Sabah politicians.

Papua New Guinea

Low capacity

Local CBO partners are eager to take leadership in field implementation activities, but there is a lack of capacity in terms of skills and knowledge, including lack of financial capacity to manage the field programs. In Manus, this situation is improving as more CBOs are established and their capacity strengthened. On the government side, however, government officers still lack capacity and support from their superiors to perform their roles effectively. This lack of capacity is a major reason that it took two years for the provincial MOU to be signed.

Momentum on LLG law slowed

The slowed momentum on formalizing the local level government law is delaying other activities, many of which are dependent on the passage of this law. CTSP is continuing to work with government liaisons and collaborate with the provincial legal advisor to move the process along.

Integration remains unclear on the ground

CBOs do not always understand what the “integration” of CTSP results means. CTSP teams and provincial governments must work to raise awareness about integration results and themes, as well as provide local partners tools to accomplish integration.

Engagement with extractive industries

Increasing mining and other extractive activities in Madang province continues to make it a challenge to ensure sustainable and environmentally sound development.

Philippines

Scheduling

As there are so many partners involved in activities, finding time when everyone is available to meet and coordinate activities has proven to be difficult. This is especially the case where the same few people are responsible for multiple programs or projects. Scheduling challenges are compounded by limited field seasons at certain sites.

Change in NCCC composition

The change of administration after the national elections in May 2010 meant a change of government officials, and since then, the newly-appointed members of the Philippine NCCC have not yet formally met. Although the day-to-day work of the NCCC is done by the secretariat and the various technical working groups, it is concerning that the official members of the NCCC, including the co-chairs who are the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture (DA) and Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), may not be on board with CTI issues and concerns.

Administrative delays and inconsistencies hampered project implementation

The delays in work plan approval and fund transfers resulted in reduced and fragmented implementation periods. For the first 3 years of the project, the 12-month work programs corresponding to the fiscal cycle had to be implemented within 6 to 9 months. This made it difficult for project staff to manage their work loads, and implementation of activities became erratic.

The inconsistent level of in-country funding from year to year meant discontinued or cancelled activities, so the overall programmatic strategy of the project has been less than ideal. For example, the funding received by WWF-Philippines for country activities in Year 2 was only 29% of what it received for Year 1; and Year 3 funding was 276% of Year 2 funding. These fluctuations affected the project's activities, for example, the project's work in Tubbataha Reefs was discontinued, and the fisheries management program WWF-Philippines intended to initiate in the Turtle Islands was shelved. In hindsight, these decisions have worked to the advantage of the project vis-à-vis integration sites; however, the absence of even an indicative budget for the duration of the project makes it difficult for an implementing organization to plan programmatically.

Solomon Islands

CTSP and government staff overburdened

WWF-SI is currently short of staff with only three full time field officers who require additional support to complete field tasks. Staff also have competing demands of both CTI and other WWF project commitments. We have refocused our activities on CTSP integration sites, which should allow us to address this problem.

National government partners are also short-staffed and sometimes struggle to meet the multiple, competing demands of various CTI commitments. Provincial government staff members are committed to CTSP, but they only have capacity to support CTSP activities in a minor way.

High costs of a spread-out geography

The high costs of travel and hostile weather conditions in open small boats have greatly affected timely execution of activities and threatened the personal health of workers. By concentrating on our integration sites we hope to reduce travelling.

Coordination

Coordination of CTSP partners and government partners was difficult in the past. However, coordination has improved greatly in 2010/11 with the appointment of the WWF national CTSP coordinator Lysa Wini. This position has increased the ability of in-country partners to optimize timing and opportunities for meetings and workshops, in particular.

Timor-Leste

Overburdened government partners

There are many international funded development programs within the National Directorate of Fisheries. Government staff members are often involved in several program activities at the one time, and there can be a lack of co-ordination. Additionally, technical and management knowledge and skills amongst staff working in the civil service (National Directorate of Fisheries) is still developing.

5. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook

As planned, CTSP entered its Phase III with the beginning of Year 3. Activities and progress toward desired outcomes, indicator targets, and sustainability all showed marked acceleration in Priority Geographies and integration sites, and in all areas of the USCTI Results Framework. During this phase which covers Years 3-5, CTSP will show the greatest progress relative to the USCTI Results Framework.

The results of entering this phase are readily visible in terms of the pace at which programs are being implemented, the increased involvement of country-based partners, and the leveraging, cooperation and linkages between CTSP, other USCTI partners, and other donors' programs. Implementation in priority geographies has gained good footing with high partner participation. Country-led technical working groups for MPA, EAFM and CCA thematic areas are now sanctioned by the Regional Secretariat and national points of contact are confirmed. Country monetary and in-kind contributions are increasing as CTSP and its USCTI implementing partners increasing the recognition and acknowledgement of CTI as a program with local, national and regional importance. The PI-, CTSP-, and NOAA-supported regional exchanges are defining both national needs and regional directions and creating momentum and increased political commitment, and, overall, workstreams are more focused to maximize progress toward Year 5 outcomes. Years 4 and 5 will see a continuation of these trends toward a successful transition at the end of CTSP in September, 2013.

As the only component of USCTI that has an operational presence on the ground, CTSP has established solid linkages with the PI and NOAA to anchor coordination in CTI countries and link budgets and activities at national and sub-national levels to regional initiatives. With increased flexibility budgeting that, through the RPO, enables CTSP to be more responsive these trends are expected to continue through to a solid transition at the end of Year 5.

However, challenges remain. While a clearer vision is taking shape to CTI Governments and other partners, continued capacity challenges stand out as an obstacle to sustainability. CTSP is addressing this cross-cutting need in cooperation with NOAA and the PI, as well as other donors, through increased integration of budgeting and activity planning, and alignment of individual USCTI implementing partner roles. Within CTSP, the engagement and posting of a capacity development manager specifically focused on meeting the capacity challenge is expected to show results by the end of the current year.

Significant improvements in coordination and efficiency across CTSP, NOAA and the PI programs are increasing the recognition of the overall USG contribution to the CTI. Within CTSP, the addition of dedicated staff in the RPO is freeing the COP to focus on maintaining, and increasing, political commitment and momentum. In the past two months the COP has met with the President of Timor-Leste and the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, and is scheduled to meet with high level government officials in the other CT6 countries in the coming months.

Overall, CTSP, and the overall USCTI program, is entering Phase III of the program as planned and no insurmountable challenges are expected to meeting targets.

Annex A: Activity Tracking Table

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-1.1-002	Develop a policy paper and conduct consultations with local government units and DENR on conflicting jurisdictions to enable more effective management of seascapes currently under DENR jurisdiction.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C10-1.1-010	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who interact directly with the CTI implementation and coordination unit, CTSP RPO and consortium to coordinate effective implementation of CTSP activities.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	TNC, WWF	CTI Liaison officer, Ms Lysa Wini was recruited and is currently coordinating liaison work between CTSP and other stakeholders in the country. NCC meetings are regularly convened the first Tuesday of each month.
C10-1.1-014	Develop a national strategy/framework and best practice guidance model for the implementation of community based natural resources management (CBNRM) based on assessments, reviews and joint planning.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	This activity is ongoing. The first CTI-national workshop of 86 in-country practitioners was held to share information on respective project areas lessons learned which will form the basis for a CBRM Best Practice guide. In addition, workshop participants reviewed the Protected Areas Regulation and the Ridge-to-Reef Conservation Plan. In a follow up to this activity a Best Practice consultation was held in Honiara and attended by WWF and WFC staff and individuals representing CBOs. This consultation will feed into a national workshop to be convened in April 2011.
C10-1.1-015	Conduct a cost/benefit analysis of the ratification of two international marine conventions and prepare a policy summary as a foundation for an analysis of the national marine management policy framework.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	CTSP has completed a draft cost/ benefit analysis on CITES ratification and is beginning work on an analysis of RAMSAR ratification. The CITES analysis to the government in the first week of April 2011.
C10-1.2-006	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	NGO consortium partners are now members of the NCC and they are engaged in NCC discussions and meetings.
C10-1.2-007	Develop an apprenticeship and training program to enhance capacity of academic institutions to implement the CTI NPOA at the national and local level and ensure the long term sustainability of CTI innovations.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-1.2-011	Support GoSI to design a capacity building and institutional support strategy based on assessments, national good practices, experience, and context including development of training guides and materials.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	WWF	This activity is ongoing. CTSP facilitated a national workshop of 86 community participants representing seven of nine Solomon Islands provinces; relevant government ministries (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and Ministry of Forests); NGO partners; CBOs/local NGOs; and the private sector to share lessons learned and compile a national good practice document for training guides and materials.
C10-1.2-012	Deploy CTSP field staff, including a capacity building coordinator, in Malaita and Western Solomon Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	TNC, WWF	WWF-SI will hire or designate a CTI field staff member in Gizo, who will coordinate CBRM work and work in collaboration with the Climate Change field officer, employed under WFC in the Western Province.
C10-1.3-004	Design and produce appropriate awareness materials and strategy to support CBRM based on ecosystem approaches and climate change in collaboration with government agencies, SILMMA, NGOs and communities.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	A weekly radio show (Radio Happy Lagoon) is now being broadcast on Western Provincial Radio Station focusing on CBRM. Design work for a complementary poster is ongoing. Further, WWF has received permission to reprint an educational poster from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the poster will be printed in next quarter.
C10-1.4-002	Conduct consultations and a visioning exercise on management planning with multi stakeholders groups including government agencies and relevant LGUs to enhance seascape management in the South China Sea.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C10-2.1-001	Formulate policy that will link national and sub-national levels fisheries management and legally institute EAFM as the fisheries management tool.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	No updates this reporting period.
C10-2.1-005	Develop and draft key policies to improve governance of community based resource management and increased compliance and monitoring with at least two provincial governments.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	A draft Choiseul Province and amendment of Western Province CBRM conservation ordinance is currently under development. A Western Province Conservation Ordinance (2010) was drafted and reviewed (through a stakeholders' workshop) and is now finalized ready for submission to the Western Provincial Assembly for endorsement to the National Legislature for gazettment. WWF played a pivotal role in the legislation by providing support and information gathered on SPAG sites and advocacy on coral mining activities within the Ghizo integration site.
C10-2.2-002	Conduct studies and workshops that fill critical knowledge gaps about fisheries in Kudat-Banggi PCA.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	WWF	A consultant from Borneo Marine Research Institute, Universiti Malaysia Sabah was hired in August 2010 to conduct fisheries studies in Kudat-Banggi and Sandakan. The consultant submitted a draft report in December 2010 and a final report in February 2011.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-2.2-010	Package and disseminate the results of fry fisheries studies in relevant municipalities.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C10-2.2-012	Provide targeted training and mentoring for improved management of marine biodiversity and habitats.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Prov.	Ontong Java & Sikaiana	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	This activity is carried over to Qtr 3 (June) of Year 3.
C10-2.2-014	Complete a rapid assessment on fisheries management capacity for implementation of EBFM pilots in high-priority areas and develop new fisheries management training programs on the findings of this assessment.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	The rapid assessment is postponed until Year IV or Year V. An initial orientation and training in LMMA approaches will take place in a site as selected by the government.
C10-2.2-017	Conduct a study on the role of aquaculture in ensuring sustainable LRFT for Sabah's Live Reef Fish Trade.	Malaysia	n/a	State level - Sabah	WWF	A genetic specialist with the Borneo Marine Research Institute, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, completed a report entitled "DNA Sequencing Analysis of Cytochrome Oxidase Subunit 1 Gene in Humphead Wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>) Specimens Collected From Northeast and East Coasts of Sabah" in February 2011. The report is currently being edited for publication. And will be submitted to the Sabah Fisheries Department to share information on humphead wrasse populations in Sabah.
C10-2.2-018	Prepare a study that will document the positive impacts of no-take MPAs on LRFT target species.	Malaysia	n/a	Sugud Island Marine Cons. Area	WWF	ReefGuardian submitted a first year draft report entitled "Determination of fishery and socio-economic effects of SIMCA on local fishing communities and evaluation of the effects of reserve protection on reef fish size and abundance" in late December 2010 which was finalized in late February 2011. The report was sent to the Project Steering Committee for comments and approval and recommendations for the next stage of the study. The former Reef Guardian Manager will continue to conduct this study under the purview of the ReefGuardian with additional supervision from the Universiti Malaysia Sabah as part of her Ph.D. study.
C10-2.2-020	Develop strategies and tools to improve understanding of LRFT in Malaysia restaurants and consumer attitudes relevant to LRFT sustainability.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	State level - Sabah	WWF	A draft report entitled "Attitude Survey on Live Reef Fish Consumption in Sabah" was submitted in early January 2011 and finalized in March 2011. The report will be used in the planning and preparation (during Year 3) of a consumer campaign which will be launched in CTSP Y4.
C10-2.2-021	Collate and synthesize information needed for a shared vision and goals for a Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) management plan by working with the Fisheries Working Group.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Two brochures were produced to capture the current status of fisheries in TMP, one prior to the Fisheries Workshop on the September 23- 24, 2011 and one after the workshop. The Fisheries Workshop report was completed in December 2010 and is being distributed to all participants as well as to the TMP ISC members during their first meeting on February 1, 2011.
C10-2.4-001	Develop a pilot EAFM model in Manus in Nali Sopat Penabu LLG that provides an example of EAFM for replication.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	The Nali Sopat Penabu LLG is currently gathering information/data from local community-based groups and partners to incorporate EAFM principles in the drafting of the LLG common management plan.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-2.4-002	Conduct community consultations at Andra Island, Manus to develop viable economic alternatives for maritime communities.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	Andra Island	WCS	This activity was hampered by delays in funding, staff changes, as well as the remote location of the project. Despite these challenges, two WCS staff members visited the community in May 2010 and their assessment determined that there is community interest in continuing the Andra coral farming project and connections with community members were re-established. The WCS-PNG Marine Program hired a new staff member with extensive experience in community engagement and community-based conservation activities. She and another staff member were able to visit the community in February of 2011 and initiate work there. WCS has applied for and been awarded additional outside funding to support this second phase from early 2011 to the end of 2012. The small CTSP funding for this project has been spent in these activities, which have seeded a long-term, funded project.
C10-2.4-003	Conduct an assessment of local resource use with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	The socioeconomic report will be published once a contractor is hired to complete this work. In the meantime, information from the assessment is contributing to an increasing awareness in LLG communities.
C10-2.4-005	Provide training and capacity building for provincial government officers in marine resource management and enforcement.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	No updates this reporting period.
C10-2.4-008	Develop a fisheries related livelihood strategy that will focus on the potential for tourism, mariculture and other non extractive activities and carry out initial outreach in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	WFC	Over the last six months, CTSP has undertaken extensive community consultations with the six villages (<i>Sukus</i>) within NKS, thereby enabling communities to identify their highest priority marine management activities including the development of management programs to improve livelihoods through fisheries replenishment and alternative livelihood development. Full community management plans will be developed in the next quarter to provide more detail on specific activities that will be pursued with CTSP support in each community.
C10-3.1-001	Integrate MPA, capture fisheries and EAFM networks to ensure healthy fish stocks and sustainable capture fisheries industry in Indonesia.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	CI, TNC, WWF	Maps of all of Indonesia's MPAs were produced and are being used by the Directorate of Species and Conservation Area of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs as their base map. The Directorate of Species and Conservation Area of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs has asked CTSP to build their capacity for data and information system management.
C10-3.1-007	Liaise with Maramatana LLG to garner their support for passing an Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management authority.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	The Maramatana LLGov Law is now under final review and amendment by the Milne Bay Provincial Legal Officer. Once all amendments are made, the law will be passed on to the President of Maramatana LLG for mention in the local assembly. As of March 2011 this process was being held up by the legal officer.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-3.1-008	Provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for completion of NIPA Mgt Plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	The community development specialist has developed a natural resource management plan that will be formally recognized by the Maramatana law. Once passed, the final review of the now NIP CMMA management plan will be made. As of March 2011 the Management Plan is recognized by adjoining communities and Wailoki has initiated a management plan process for their reef system.
C10-3.1-009	Facilitate a process for recognition of NIPA management plan under Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	The Maramatana LLG Environment Act will presented by Maramatana LLG in their forthcoming council meeting. A CBO has been established for NIPA, and the objectives and constitution have been drafted for community consultation. This body will sign off on the NIPCMMA under the Maramatana LLG Environment law when it becomes a legally registered entity.
C10-3.2-007	Assist TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) and working groups in setting targets for a socio-economic spatial zoning plan through data compilation and the use of MARXAN modeling to produce options for the plan.	Malaysia	SSME-Malaysia	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Data collection as identified during the Zoning Meeting in August 2010 is ongoing under the leadership of Sabah Parks with support from WWF-Malaysia. A 2nd Marxan Training (CTSP Y3) was held in November through December 2010, Training materials were prepared by Marxan trainers from the University of Queensland using data from TMP. A brief Marxan Handbook was published.
C10-3.2-010	Develop key messages for targeted audiences, site visits, media outreach and organized events with community and government regional leaders to catalyze support for MPA gazettement and planning of the MPA.	Malaysia	SSME-Malaysia	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	A noted Malaysian environmental economist has been contracted to produce a report on the Total Economic Value of the proposed protected area and to develop a cost-benefit analysis of three potential scenarios. Preliminary findings of the study were presented at a stakeholder workshop on the January 5, 2011. The report entitled "Valuation Study of the Proposed Tun Mustapha Park" was completed and finalized in early March 2011. Events conducted include: 1. Launching ceremony of Maliangin Handicraft Workshop building - October 8, 2010 2. Alternative Livelihood Workshop - February 8-9, 2011.
C10-3.2-012	Implement a government authorized "beche de mer" monitoring protocol in cooperation with NFA that will be implemented in two LMMA/MPA sites as part of the development of a unified national fisheries management system.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	Nali Sopat Penabu LLG, Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	CTSP initiated discussions on monitoring processes, however, these discussions were only preliminary and are awaiting official recognition by NFA through an MOU.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-3.2-014	Provide support to the Village Engagement Team as they train MPA rangers at the site.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	This is a year 2 activity that will be conducted in Year 3. This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The assembly will likely pass the law by end of 2010. As of March 2011 this is held up by legal adviser but is expected to be done by the 3rd quarter. At which time surveillance training will begin.
C10-3.2-015	Provide technical support to rangers for MPA monitoring/surveillance.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele	CI	This is a year 2 activity that has been completed by March 2011. Biological monitoring training for NIP CMMA management committees and Village Engagement Team (VET) has been completed. As of March 2011, NIP CMMA has completed the establishment of underwater monitoring transects on areas inside no-take zones and areas outside. The baseline monitoring by village based monitors has also been completed. Monitoring will now follow quarterly initially with supervision.
C10-3.2-022	Conduct a series of exchange visits, trainings, and ongoing mentoring programs on MPA integrated marine management capacity among MAF staff and relevant stakeholders.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI, TNC	CTSP is in the process of recruiting a Mentor who will directly support MPA capacity development among MAF staff in Timor-Leste.
C10-3.2-023	Develop a comprehensive Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI, TNC	CTSP has developed a systematic approach to developing the Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy which encourages Timorese practitioners to develop a context-specific model to assess their capacity development needs and develop their strategy relative to this model. Initial workshops for developing the model of practice and the capacity needs assessment were held in September of 2010 and a Marine Management Mentor will be recruited to support this strategy in May 2011.
C10-3.2-025	Mobilize on-the-ground integrated marine management in NKS National Park and catalyze MPA management nationally through the formation of a multi-stakeholder project team, conducting community/stakeholder consultations and outreach, compiling research products on NKS, and developing and implementing early action strategies in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI, TNC	No updates this reporting period.
C10-3.3-005	Establish an MPA, a management plan, and a management unit to improve the conservation of marine resources in the Banda Sea.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Kei Kecil	WWF	Results from marine resources utilization surveys were laid out in resource and boundaries maps to be used as parts of the official documents required for Kei MPA establishment. Framed versions of the maps were given to village heads along the coastlines of West Kei Kecil in November 2010 in events carried out with USAID Indonesia staff. Results of a reef health ecosystem survey have been compiled and results from the turtle survey will be part of supporting documents for MPA establishment proposal to MMAF.

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C10-3.3-006	Garner local support for no-take zones as a management tool, undertaking a social marketing campaign and involving community members in surveillance activities.	Indonesia	Sulu-Sulawesi	Berau	RARE	This activity is now being undertaken as C11-3.3-003
C10-4.1-004	Refine the vulnerability assessment process to improve capacity to develop climate change adaptation strategy.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C10-4.1-005	Map MPAs and other coastal habitats to inform a climate change adaptation strategy to be developed with local leaders in Lubang.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C10-4.1-007	Develop a vulnerability assessment training module for replication in other areas and or countries.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	No updates this reporting period.
C10-4.2-007	Implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM target communities in Malaita and Western Solomon Islands Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	TNC, WWF	A best practice guidance model has been drafted for the implementation of CBNRM based on assessments, reviews, and joint planning.
C11-1.1-001	Conduct consultations on National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) seascapes areas using standard evaluation tools and ensuring wide stakeholder participation including that of national government/DENR.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>The review of the National Integrated Protected Area Seascape law (RA7586) continued. During this reporting period, consultations were conducted with the Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) and CTSP provided recommendations on national policy reform.</p> <p>CTSP began socializing the MEAT and the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), an international tool recommended by the Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources in the four NIPAS sites. CTSP is working with partners to chart the next steps for the MEAT refinement, utilization, and presentation to the NCCC. CTSP also learned about the parallel initiative of GTZ and Silliman University on testing in 3 other NIPAS sites. CI-P SSS Project complemented CTSP effort by introducing the MEAT to the VIP MPA Network.</p> <p>CTSP supported a meeting of the NCCC Technical Working Group on MPAs where staff presented the initial recommendations for protected area policy improvement; and results of benchmarking MPAs using METT and MEAT.</p>
C11-1.1-003	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level, as defined by the agreed-upon TOR.	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	WWF	The search for a suitable candidate for this post is still ongoing. In the meantime, WWF-Malaysia's Peninsular Malaysia Seas Manager is acting as the interim liaison person with CTI.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.1-004	Provide technical assistance to NFA for the formalization of a Community-based FAD Deployment Policy.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	WWF	<p>A community-based FAD is currently being piloted in Pere LMMA, Manus province by TNC. Results indicate that community-based FADs are helping in shifting fishing pressure away from reefs as well as improving livelihoods through increased catch by local fishers.</p> <p>WWF is adopting and deploying community-based FADs at its sites in Mbuke island and in Madang Lagoon and contribute towards the development of best practice manual which is anticipated to be completed by December 2011.</p> <p>A Fisheries Policy Support Officer is being recruited through WWF CTNI co-funding.</p> <p>Community and program staff attended the EAFM meeting in Manus, which was co-hosted by NFA, TNC, and SPC and addresses one of the key tools for fisheries management, the use of near-shore FADs.</p>
C11-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National Liaison Officer" provide services to the national government and CTI partners; to local communities to implement Priority Geography-specific CTSP activities, including community participation, and organizing and attending meetings by CTSP partners, and to WFC to implement activities related to the formulation of a CBRM policy by the end of Yr 3.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	<p>CTI Liaison officer, Ms. Lysa Wini, visited the Gizo Integration Site to assist in the consultation process and CTSP awareness program with partners and stakeholders in Ghizo including rural communities; Western Provincial government personnel (planning, fisheries, and environment officers); and dive and accommodation operators. This meeting resulted in the formalization of the GMCA management body.</p>
C11-1.1-006	Continue efficient CTSP operations to support the government as they pursue the highest priority marine management activities of the NPOA.	Timor-Leste	n/a		CI	<p>The government is now supported by four local hired staff and two staff hired by CI. All local staff have changed in the past twelve months as in Timor-Leste it is difficult to recruit qualified marine management staff due to lack of suitable candidates.</p>
C11-1.1-007	Complete cost benefit analyses and provide support for the ratification of Ramsar and CITES conventions, the international agreements on wetlands and trade in endangered species.	Timor-Leste	n/a		CI	<p>CTSP will present summary findings to the government and interested parties during a visit in April 2011. Following this, if requested, CTSP will assist the government to further develop materials for consideration at the Ministerial and Parliamentary level.</p>
C11-1.2-001	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify capacity needs for assisting in the formulation of a National Capacity-building and Development (Learning) Network.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	<p>The first workshop in October 2010 paved the way for CLMA to be the lead PNG Learning network coordinator. Formal endorsement will occur during a planned workshop to be held later this year.</p>

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.2-002	Provide logistical and technical support to NCCC for NPOA implementation including the application/ rollout of a common tool to assess management effectiveness for MPAs and participation of the Philippines in regional activities.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI, WWF	The CTI country focal point met with the NCCC TWG to stay abreast of country involvement in regional CTI activities and to assist in preparation for the SOM6 meeting. Meetings with the TWG also included a presentation on initial MEAT results and a discussion of ADB-KM workshop on sustainable financing. Both CI-Ph and WWF-Ph participated as a delegate to SOM6. CI-P, as a member of the NCCC, participated in regional events, meetings and workshops. CI-P organized the site visit for the regional participants to the mangrove rehabilitation site of CTSP in Calatagan, Batangas.
C11-1.2-003	Implementation of apprenticeship program that may include basic training on CRM/CTI, special lectures on CTI topics conducted by mentors, and integration into regional/intl exchange programs. Conduct one networking meeting between mentees/mentors and LGUs towards end of FY11.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>The 1st Mentor-Mentee meeting was held in October 2010. Outputs were: 1) review and refinement of the proposed mentoring program; 2) the agreement on the provisions of the MOU among mentor and mentee universities; 3) identified commitments and counterparts of concerned parties; and 4) facilitated interaction between mentors and mentees.</p> <p>To date, CTSP has produced the following: 1) final MOU for signing of the mentor and mentee universities to seal their commitment to the mentoring program; 2) draft modes and operationalization of the Apprenticeship and Training Program in support of CTI implementation; and 3) an initial course program titled "Science in Coastal Resource Management" foundation course which will be held for 12 mentees in May 2010.</p> <p>As part of mentoring, ReefCheck training was provided to 3 mentees who will now be part of the Lubang-Looc MPA Monitoring Team together with local government.</p>
C11-1.2-004	Continue to support Country Conservation Lead.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	No updates in this reporting period.
C11-1.2-005	Support the development of final agreements between RP and Malaysia on establishing transborder eco-tourism between Sabah Malaysia and RP.	Malaysia, Philippines	N/A	Turtle Islands	CI	<p>CI-P consulted with the LGUs of Tawi-Tawi and other stakeholders on the formation of the ecotourism site. Members of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) undertook a ground validation of the proposed site for ecotourism development and maps of the proposed site were finalized and submitted to the DENR.</p> <p>Members of the management board met with the customs and immigration official to discuss requirements in setting up satellite office in Turtle Islands</p> <p>CTSP secured the commitment of the Secretary of Tourism to support transborder ecotourism development and drafted ecotourism development guidelines for Turtle Islands which is currently under review by the DENR and is expected to be signed in June.</p> <p>The transborder ecotourism development plan was presented during the Asia</p>

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
						Pacific Business Council Meeting and has attracted interests among Malaysian government officials and potential investors. Additionally, the Philippine delegation to the bilateral Philippines-Malaysia Joint Committee Meeting in Manila in April have agreed to discuss transborder ecotourism at the official meeting.
C11-1.3-001	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify opportunities to improve marine conservation practices.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	CTSP participated in and financially supported a PNG Improving Conservation Workshop in late 2010 that brought together marine practitioners and led to the creation of a PNG (Marine) Learning Network in 2011. A guiding document on Marine Conservation & Management for PNG was published through this workshop. A sub national workshop is expected by the 4th quarter of 2011 in Milne Bay that will involve the PNG CLMA Inc and key marine practitioners.
C11-1.3-002	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify opportunities to improve marine conservation and capacity needs and establish a National Capacity-building and Development (Learning) Network.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	TNC	This activity has not yet begun. Plans are being made for the \$25k project to proceed in the second half of Year 3.
C11-1.3-003	Complete and pursue a strategy for a comprehensive marine management capacity building including hiring of a marine management mentor and programmatic and administrative support to the NCC.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	CTSP has designed terms of reference for this position and with approval of the National Director of Fisheries and Director General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has advertised and received applications. CTSP will now work with the National Directorate of Fisheries to select and appoint a suitable candidate for a six month trial period.
C11-1.3-004	Coordinate CTSP support for capacity development with all other partners to identify common approaches, show what we are learning from integration sites and disseminate those lessons learned through CTSP strengthened national and regional learning networks.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	CI	CTSP is hosting a regional partner telephone call on Capacity Development (CD) to increase coordination and information sharing. CI has hired a regional CD Advisor who will support the U.S. CTI role in CD. Kathleen Flower started work on March 28th. Her work plan includes identifying common CD approaches, capturing what we are learning from integration sites and disseminating those lessons learned through CTSP strengthened national and regional learning networks.
C11-1.3-005	Expand CT Atlas to cover MPAs, CCA, and fisheries for application at national and regional scales. Bring CT Atlas to the country level and continue to populate database and coordinate with ADB Knowledge management project. Develop tracking system for CTI indicators inclusive of USAID indicators. Maintain and utilize CT Atlas information system/database for CT MPA System design and communication.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	The CT Atlas project is working with key people in each of the CT6 countries to discuss data sharing and to participate in a June 2011 Workshop. Staff working on the CT Atlas were invited by ADB to collaborate on the State of the Coral Triangle report and they have been invited to find and centralize data for Vulnerability Assessment Analysis at the regional level by the Climate Change Adaptation working group.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.4-001	Assist the NCC in the formation of a seascape working group and supervise the consolidation of information on South China Sea including the Strategic Action plan and mapping of special management areas including fisheries, tourism, and critical coastal habitat area.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	A discussion was held with the Marine Science Institute of the University of the Philippines and the Environmental Management Bureau of the Dept of Environment and Natural Resources to seek guidance on the direction of the CTSP work for South China Sea seascape development. These two institutions are major implementers of the GEF-supported South China Sea Project in the Philippines. A South China Sea Policy specialist is gathering and analyzing information on projects and policies affecting the Philippine portion of the South China Sea to propose an outline and content of the Action Plan.
C11-1.5-001	Investigate sustainable financing mechanisms for effective management activities and compile into report.	Papua New Guinea	Manus and Madang	n/a	WWF	In collaboration with TNC, an implementation schedule has been developed for sustainable financing activities in both SI and PNG. Following the implementation of the National Plan of Action (SI in April 2011; PNG in June 2011), provincial/site based sustainable funding planning will occur. WWF will engage short-term technical assistance (TA) to be engaged in the next reporting period to develop sustainable financing options models.
C11-1.5-002	Develop a set of sustainable financing options to ensure sustainable funding for MPAs and community managed marine areas.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	This activity is carried over to Qtr 3 (April-June) of Year 3.
C11-2.1-001	Develop a draft zoning plan for the spatial management of trawler and purse seine fishing gear using MARXAN to model various options. Conduct stakeholder consultations to gather feedback from fishermen and aquaculturists on the draft fisheries zoning plan for integration into a final TMP zoning plan. Draft a fisheries management plan that includes management strategies for trawlers and purse seines.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	This activity is ongoing. The zoning exercise for the spatial management of trawler and purse seine fishing will be conducted concurrently with the zoning process for TMP. Data gathered from the previous data collection and study conducted in Kudat and Sandakan District will provide input into this process.
C11-2.1-002	Provide technical assistance to NFA for the completion of a Community-based Fisheries Management Policy with EAFM principles and the gazettment of a LRFT Management Plan.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	The draft of the LRFT management plan has yet to be endorsed. The lawyer is currently incorporating comments from stakeholders into the document.
C11-2.1-003	Facilitate collaboration to develop a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	An EAFM expert consultation to develop EAFM framework was conducted in Manila on October 29-30, 2010. An EAFM USCTI partner consultation to develop EAFM framework was held in Honolulu on January 24-35, 2011. A meeting to develop an EAFM regional learning network was held in Manila March 17-18, 2011. An EAFM fact sheet and four-page brochure was produced in March 2011. Meetings with regional partners are ongoing, as is work with UNFAO, BOBP-LME, and SEAFDEC to develop a joint project on a regional EAFM training course for executive and mid-level fisheries managers.

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						Organization of EAFM training in Timor-Leste and PNG is ongoing, planned for June and August 2011. CTSP met with national partners in Philippines (WWF, CI), Malaysia (WWF), and PNG (WWF, TNC) to identify EAFM technical support needs.
C11-2.1-004	LRFT regional framework developed and adopted by at least 4 of the CT6 countries.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	An APEC Fisheries Working Group supported meeting on market-based improvements in Live Reef Food Fish Trade held in March 2011 in Bali and co-organized by MMAF and WWF. The overarching recommended solutions in support of whole-of-supply strategies under an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) included: - creating enabling conditions for more effective fisheries data exchange between demand and supply countries and greater transparency and control on the movement of species being traded —crucial for combating IUU fishing; - adopting and testing the International Standard for the Trade in Live Reef Food Fish —a set of standards for producing responsibly-caught seafood products—for wild-capture and mariculture fisheries; and - creating a public-private Roundtable on Sustainable Live Reef Food Fish Trade in which market demand economies have agreed to participate.
C11-2.1-005	Develop PPPs for LRFT via the establishment of a trade platform with governments and private sector, including implementing assessments and sharing of Best Management Practices with stakeholders.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	An LRFT Regional Exchange Workshop was held in October 2010 in Sabah, Malaysia and co-organized by WWF and DoF. The outcomes of the workshop, including the recommendations below, supported by the CT6 and passed by the SOM6 held in Manado from November9-12, 2010 include: • EAFM WG to include workshop results in its activities and scope of work • EAFM WG to look at multi-stakeholder platform/ roundtable/ forum to strengthen private sector engagement on LRFT as a first step towards a more efficient engagement with the private sector. This work aligns strongly with the CTI Business Advisory Council borne out of the first CTI Business Summit as a way to engage the private sector across different industries.
C11-2.2-001	Improve management of endangered humphead wrasse through surveys and monitoring of release sites with Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries and other stakeholders to check on conditions of fish and build support for MPAs with fisheries benefits through an ongoing study of spillover effects of grouper fisheries in Sugud Islands Marine Conservation Area.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	ReefGuardian will continue working on Phase 2 of the grouper ecological study, which will include identification of spawning aggregation sites in three PCAs. This work will be part of a Ph.D. study that will be supervised by Universiti Malaysia Sabah. Monitoring of released humphead wrasse is on-going; one monitoring exercise was conducted in March 2011 in the TMP area while 1 is being planned for Semporna PCA on April 15- 18, 2011.
C11-2.2-002	Support collaborative management by providing technical support to community wardens in TMP sites on zoning, management structure, enforcement training, and biological monitoring (including demarcation	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	Two aspects of the technical support for community are on-going: enforcement training for Honorary Wildlife Wardens (HWW) and Reefcheck training for biological monitoring.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
	demarcate boundaries of CMPA in Maliangin and Berungus and establishing management bodies (Persatuan/Koperasi) in Maliangin and Berungus).					
C11-2.2-003	Conduct trainings for government officials and academics on LRF management and fish examination, which will focus on identification of fish caught by dynamite.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran	WWF	<p>The training on fish examination is scheduled for May 2-18, 2011 and will be conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), in coordination with WWF and local governments. The project is facilitating the selection of participants, given the qualification requirements set by BFAR.</p> <p>The LRF management training is scheduled later in the fiscal year, based on the gaps identified by the value chain and chain of custody analyses conducted in Taytay with support from NOAA.</p>
C11-2.2-004	Conduct an information, education, and communication (IEC) activity on policy on seaweed mariculture (developed in year 2) to encourage LGU adoption of this policy.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The Municipal Council of Sitngkai is currently reviewing seaweed policies to be included in the communication materials. The information campaign in barangays (villages), to be conducted with the local government and the Sitangkai Seaweeds Industry Development Council, is scheduled for May 2011 and will coincide with activities of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources for their Month of the Fisherfolk.
C11-2.2-005	Replicate dulong (sardine) monitoring in other Verde Island Passage sites; present findings to fisheries scientists by the end of Year 3.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	<p>CTSP continues to monitor dulong fish catch samples in San Juan, Batangas. The monitoring, which includes community participation, determines the taxonomic composition of catches as well as the fishing gear used; the major market for the catch; and location of fishing grounds. From these data, a map of known fishing grounds in Verde Island Passage (VIP) has been produced. It is hoped that the monitoring will be replicated in the municipalities of Mabini and Calatagan.</p> <p>Recently a resource economist has been engaged to initiate a dulong market study, which will generate information useful to exploring livelihood options, policy study and management of the fishery. A legal consultant will be engaged to determine policy options for fishery management</p>
C11-2.2-006	Conduct marine surveys and biological monitoring training to help support zoning process for NKS.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	CTSP has designed and coordinated with regional trainers to deliver training in June 2011. Preparations for these trainings will begin in communities in from April onwards.
C11-2.2-007	Support the National GIS Laboratory (ALGIS) to gather, display, and store key spatial information to support conservation management including EAFM, ICZM, and high-priority conservation areas.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	ALGIS work will occur during Year 3. Provisional planning meetings have taken place.

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C11-2.3-001	Provide support to pilot a Vessel Monitoring System and Fisheries Observer programs involving commercial fishing industry to test and provide input for the draft fisheries management plan.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Discussions and background information check on a suitable system for vessel monitoring system (VMS) for TMP is ongoing. Current international requirements for installation of VMS only applies to deep-seas/high seas fishing vessels and an adapted VMS may be necessary due to the relatively small size of vessels operating within TMP. Nine staff from Sabah Fisheries Department, Sabah Parks, Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat and WWF-Malaysia visited the Philippines' Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Monitoring, Control & Surveillance (MCS) Station at Navotas City on March 22-23, 2011. Participants learned about the general MCS operation in the Philippines and the Fisheries Observer Program being implemented as part of their MCS program. A workshop to outline plans to establish a Fisheries Observer Program in TMP will follow, and is tentatively planned for April 2011. WWF-Malaysia is also currently recruiting a fisheries officer to replace the previous FO who has taken over the portfolio as SSME Manager.
C11-2.4-001	Build capacity and interest among fish traders to prepare for and participate in APEC LRFT meeting and to ensure consensus in a state wide conference of final standards for LRFT best management practices for aquaculture.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	At least 15 meetings with stakeholders (5 Kudat PCA; 1 Semporna PCA and 9 KK) were conducted between November 2010 to February 2011 leading towards the APEC LRFT meeting in Bali. These meeting managed to build interest and gather 4 participants from the LRFT industry from Sabah to participate in the Bali meeting. Building on this, planning is ongoing for a workshop for a group of 30 stakeholders to discuss on challenges in the management of LRFT and the steps forward, on April 25, 2011.
C11-2.4-002	Summarize and reprint the Sabah portion of the 2009 report by the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific on LRFT aquaculture for academics, traders, and government officers in Sabah in order to have a more well-informed debate on the issue including discussions with LRFT culture in Peninsular Malaysia and pilot projects.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	Ten copies of the Sabah portion of the NACA report have been reprinted so far. This was to provide information to the traders participating in the APEC LRFT meeting. More copies will be reprinted for a wider circulation. Participants in an Aquaculture Workshop in Penang (Peninsular Malaysia) are also being identified.
C11-2.4-003	With the Sabah Tourism Board and Department of Fisheries, analyze the consumer end of LRFT in Sabah by assessing the level of fisheries culinary tourism and its impact on LRFT in major cities in Sabah. Design a consumer campaign including messages, banners, posters, and factsheets.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	The finalized "Consumer Attitude Survey" report by the Universiti Malaysia Sabah & WWF-Malaysia provides information on consumer attitudes towards live fish consumption and its impact on LRFT in Sabah especially in Kota Kinabalu. This will be used to design a consumer campaign, which is in its initial phase.

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C11-2.4-004	Implement an EAFM concept and strategy with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	A major awareness drive is currently being conducted in Nali Sopat Penabu LLG communities (both inland and coastal) which will end in June. Drafting of the LLG EAFM plan will commence in June once all necessary information is gathered by the LLG and local community groups.
C11-2.4-006	With local government, develop a site-specific LRF sustainability plan that will provide information needed for the expansion of the existing fisheries management area.	Philippines	Palawan	Dumaran	WWF	The terms of reference for the Western Philippines University has been drafted, but contracting and field surveys were deferred due to the late transmittal of year 3 funds, which was received by WWF-Philippines on 22 March 2011. Nevertheless, these surveys will commence in April 2011, and will include coral cover, benthic, fish biomass and fish density surveys, mariculture sustainability assessment, and establishment of a catch per unit effort (CPUE) monitoring system. The LRFT management planning in Dumaran is slated for September 2011.
C11-2.4-007	Provide technical assistance to local governments for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Araceli	WWF	Surveys to update LRFT data are ongoing. These include gear inventory, cage inventory, identification of the number of fishers, cagers and traders, and CPUE monitoring. This information will be used to draft the Fisheries Ordinance, which will be developed in the latter half of year 3.
C11-2.4-008	Provide technical assistance to local governments for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Analyses on value chain and chain of custody were conducted with support from NOAA. The project will follow through with the development of a catch traceability mechanism, so that particular fish or shipment could be traced to a source, whether it is being shipped directly from the wild or from a fish cage.
C11-2.4-009	Advance a National Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy through stakeholder engagement and the collection and processing of key data.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park	WFC	WorldFish and NDFA met repeatedly during this reporting period and developed an activity plan. Field work and consultation meetings are scheduled to start in late April. The National Aquaculture Strategy and Action Plan — key outputs planned for this year — are expected to be completed by September 2011.
C11-3.1-002	Conduct trainings on MPA management-related topics in Papua in conjunction with MMAF's Human Resources Department (BPSDM-- <i>Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia</i>).	Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	n/a	CI	Preparations were undertaken for the training on MPA for Sustainable Fisheries Management took place in Ambon (BPSDM's training center) in April 2011. Preparations were also undertaken for institutionalization of capacity development in BHS workshop in May 2011.
C11-3.1-003	Support development of KKPN Raja Ampat Management Mechanism * Conduct ecological characterization and mapping of resource use pattern for KKPN Raja Ampat for the development of a zonation system	Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	n/a	CI	The recruitment process for a spatial planning specialist for Bird's Head Seascape is underway, as is the planning for the ecological characterization for KKPN Raja Ampat.
C11-3.1-004	Strengthen and expand the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) approach in the Padaido Islands and more fully integrate this approach with KKPN management activities and the	Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	Padaido Islands	CI	A sub-grant to Indonesian LLMA will link Padaido community-based marine protected area management to the Bird's Head Seascape. The work will also develop a strategy to integrate community-based management into the marine park in Padaido Islands.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
	Bird's Head Seascape. DKP and LMMA initiate develop a strategy to more fully integrate community-based management into the DKP Marine Park at Padaido Islands.					
C11-3.1-006	Develop draft of Savu Sea Marine National Park Management Plan which will be aligned with district/provincial/national government action plans.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	The draft of the 30 years' management plan has been completed and is currently being socialized with all relevant district governments on the islands of Timor, Sumba, and Flores, and also other relevant stakeholders in Savu Sea Marine National Park.
C11-3.1-007	Develop a draft zoning plan for Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	Satellite imagery is being interpreted to narrow down the area of interest. Due to the size of the Savu Marine National Park, we have to rely on the satellite imageries to find areas of interest (mangoves and coral reefs). The result of this exercise will become the basis for the ground truth exercise to establish area of interests.
C11-3.1-008	Establish an interim management body and working mechanism "collaborative management board (CMB) "for Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	The draft document outlining the interim management body and working mechanism of collaborative management board (CMB) for Savu Sea Marine National Park has been completed. The final document will become the basis for the establishment of the Savu Sea CMB.
C11-3.1-009	Conduct a community awareness and conservation campaign in Savu Sea which includes media (TV and print) for international, national, district, and community audiences.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	One outreach coordinator was just recruited who will lead the activities.
C11-3.1-010	Provide effective operational support and sufficient facilities and infrastructure to Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	Office is operational and functioning as the office of team P4KKP which is the ultimate collaboration body for Savu Sea.
C11-3.1-011	Provide training to Savu Sea Marine National Park Staff on MPA 101, Monitoring, and MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME).	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	Activity not yet begun. Will be conducted after June 2011.
C11-3.1-012	Promote and disseminate conservation data and maps of MPAs in Indonesia to all relevant parties at national level.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	TNC	A series of meetings with KKJI has been conducted and TNC team has visited KKJI to assess their data to synchronize it with TNC data before we can put it up in the internet for public access.
C11-3.1-013	Develop a comprehensive fisheries research database to aid in the completion of management plans for more Fisheries Management Areas that support sustainable fisheries practices in Indonesia.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	A series of expert meetings have been held to gather existing data at pilot Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs), i.e., Tomini Bay and Banda Sea and formulate how the data can be improved and developed to build for a comprehensive management plan for the respective FMAs.
C11-3.1-014	Develop tested and approved ecosystem indicators for sustainable fisheries practices to be integrated into the sustainable and responsible fisheries concept of MMAF.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	The agreed ecosystem indicators are being developed based on inputs from internal capture fisheries and stakeholders.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.1-016	Facilitate meetings of the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) of TMP to develop a shared vision and high level management goals for TMP. Support TMP ISC Working groups to have meetings and workshops to draft their respective components of an integrated Management Plan. Conduct event to sign-off on the Draft Integrated Management Plan for public consultation at one of the regular meetings of the ISC.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The TMP ISC was formalized at its first meeting on the 1st February 2011. Six working groups were formed, including a newly created group that will work on administrative and legal framework for managing TMP.
C11-3.1-017	Develop a draft zoning plan and establish goals, targets (ecological and socio-economic) and criteria for a spatial zoning plan using MARXAN software to model various zoning options. Conduct stakeholders' consultation to get feedback on the draft zoning plan for integration into a final zoning plan. Develop indicators for socio-economic monitoring by stakeholders within the proposed TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The 2nd Marxan Training was conducted on January 25-26, 2011. This was preceded by a Climate Change Training which included a study visit to TMP, to raise awareness on the impact of climate change and how element of CCA can be incorporated into the zoning design of TMP. The 2nd Marxan Training was attended by more than 25 stakeholders from the government agencies and NGOs.
C11-3.1-018	Assess awareness and public support for TMP in Sabah and implement an Engagement Plan to build support for TMP among leaders from government, industry, and communities.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	Currently WWF-Malaysia is undertaking a survey, a component of which will include a set of questions that will be able to provide information and assess awareness and public support for TMP. This will be nested in the nation-wide survey to be carried out in April 2011.
C11-3.1-019	Finalize and gazette Maramatana LLG Environment Law and initiate the gazetting process for the Louisiade and Bwnabwana LLG Environment Laws in cooperation with government officials. Provide ongoing technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for implementation of the NIPA Management Plan and its recognition under the Maramatana LLG Environment Law.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	This activity is delayed by Maramanata Environment Law enactment and will be initiated by the 4th quarter 2011.
C11-3.1-020	Conduct a legislative and policy review and capacity needs analysis for effective enforcement of appropriate legislation for the Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	Legislative and policy gap analysis conducted by CELCOR in 2009. This will form the basis for further work under CTSP. A TOR for the consultancy has been drafted for approval by local stakeholders.

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C11-3.1-021	Develop a national strategy and framework for CBRM using GERUSA as a model site and using lessons from GERUSA begin a phased implementation in priority provinces at the community, province and national level.	Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA	WFC	A project planning meeting was held in January 2011. Sixteen participants from eight organizations participated in the work planning for the GERUSA integration site and the wider CBRM strategy and framework planning.
C11-3.1-022	Synthesize lessons learned from WWF SI CBRM activities in Gizo integration site and share with WFC for inclusion in the draft CBRM national strategy for SI.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	A review of the first draft of the Lessons Learned document was conducted with members of project site communities and with residents of Gizo.
C11-3.1-023	Support the development of a series of national resilient networks of MPAs that are designed based on biophysical, socioeconomic and political factors, climate change projections and vulnerability assessments, and guided by EAFM principles that provide the foundation for establishment of a mutually reinforcing CTMPAS.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	The proposal for Resilient Networks of MPAs was completed and approved in January 2011. Steps towards implementation include: design and testing of interview forms for the scoping study which include versions for implementing partners and technical experts; initial implementation of the scoping study in Australia among marine scientists and managers engaged in the CT; planning for the scoping study in the Philippines (April 4-8, 2011); conducting initial interviews in PNG and Solomon Islands; contacting of numerous partners involved in the implementation of MPAs/network to obtain feedback on the project and to obtain leads for implementation of an effective process. In addition, a contract has been signed to develop guidelines and principles for integration of fisheries and MPAs for completion by September 2011.
C11-3.2-001	Support the Bali Provincial Government in the design of a blueprint for a resilient and ecologically-connected network of MPAs surrounding Bali, designed for biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries and tourism management.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)	CI	A number of recruitments are in process or completed: the Bali MPA Network Coordinator will be on board in June and a Bali MPA Network Technical Officer has been hired (Made Jaya Ratha). One of the technical officers participated in MPA training activities in Dampier Strait, to learn about the establishment of KKLD. A secondary data collection for Bali MPA Network design and establishment was completed. These data will focus on the establishment of an MPA in the area of Bukit Nusa Dua. Meetings with Nusa Wisata Foundation and local leaders in Ped Village, Nusa Penida, were conducted to discuss the establishment of “pecalang laut” (a traditional surveillance and control system). A sub-grant to Nusa Wisata Foundation is underway and will assist in this work. Meetings were held with DKP Bali and LIPI to prepare the planning for Bali Marine RAP, which will begin in March and conclude in April 2011.
C11-3.2-003	Provide technical support and assistance to standardize curricula for MPA management and development of learning and mentoring network through BPSDM.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	CI	Two draft curricula (MPA 101 and MPA Management Planning curricula) are completed and ready for comments, pending discussion with NOAA's MPA Capacity Building team.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.2-004	Provide technical support and assistance for Human Resources Department in MMAF (known as BPSDM) to develop a certification process for competency-based training on MPA management at the national level.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	CI	CTSP will continue to facilitate the finalization of BPSDM MPA Capacity Development Strategy, to be launched and legalized in May 2011. Initial discussions are underway and the draft strategy has been distributed by Head of Program of Pusat Pelatihan BPSDM for comments and input. CTSP provided support to BPSDM for the NOAA MPA 101 training in late February in North Sumatra.
C11-3.2-006	Facilitate the establishment of Berau MPA Collaborative Management Board (BMPA-CMB) and the endorsement of Berau district MPA zoning design and its regulation by the Berau Bupati (regent). Build capacity of DKP Berau on MPA 101, Monitoring, and MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME).	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	TNC continues to be involved in the Kabupaten Berau zoning process marine area which has proven to be more tedious and challenging than previously thought. Trainings will be conducted on April 7-8, 2011 in Bali.
C11-3.2-007	Facilitate the establishment of Berau district MPA joint surveillance & patrol team through a decree from the Berau Bupati (regent). Monitor the effectiveness of joint surveillance & patrol teams.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	The decree is expected to be issued the first week of April 2011.
C11-3.2-008	Develop elementary school level environmental education curriculum with Berau Ministry of National Education (MONE)	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	There is no update this reporting period. CTSP is waiting for the district education office to provide inputs/comments on the previous document.
C11-3.2-009	Develop media campaign tool for conservation in Berau.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	This activity is in progress and will be conducted together with RARE.
C11-3.2-010	Support joint surveillance & patrol team in Berau to implement surveillance & patrol protocol. Support team by working with monitoring team to implement monitoring protocol.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	Protocols have been developed and the first test will be conducted on the last week of April 2011.
C11-3.2-012	Provide effective operational support and sufficient facilities and infrastructure for all field activities for Berau MPA.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	FSS boat is on dry dock at the moment but will be used for patrol during the last week of April 2011.
C11-3.2-013	Conduct MPA 101 for Training of Trainers, Monitoring Training and MPAME. Develop and test the MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME) protocol in 5 MPAs.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	TNC	This activity has not yet begun, but trainings are expected to begin in May 2011.
C11-3.2-015	Engage MMAF and related ministries together with local governments at pilot sites to acknowledge their roles and levels of authorities and align their plans in support of	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	Socialization workshops focusing on Ministerial decree No 2 2009 outlining steps for MPA establishment in Banda Sea target areas is scheduled for March through June 2011.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
	a nationwide MPA network.					
C11-3.2-016	Develop guidelines and documentation of best practices in MPA management to encourage correct MPA establishment and effective management, including guidelines for sustainable financing for MPA.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	Guidelines for mariculture, tourism, and fisheries activities within MPA areas have been completed and are in the process of being put forth as a ministerial decree.
C11-3.2-017	Train a group of young people (18 - 40 years old) in environmental leadership, stewardship and volunteerism to increase environmental conservation awareness and build capacity for communities to participate in collaborative management of marine resources and alternative livelihoods via anti fish-bombing, and green lifestyles.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	A workshop to develop a Green Lifestyle Campaign using social marketing was held on February 20, 2010. Twenty one people participated in the workshop focusing on the establishment of five Green Lifestyle Modules that include: 1. Anti-fish bombing and cyanide fishing; 2. Composting; 3. Tree planting; 4. Anti-plastic use; 5. Recycling. The Green Lifestyle Campaign will be run by the Banggi Youth Club (BYC) and a training for BYC to run the modules will be conducted in May 2011.
C11-3.2-018	Support alternative livelihoods in Maliangin and Berungus by identifying alternative livelihood options and assessing communities' receptiveness. Develop an infrastructure and marketing plan for promotion of the alternative livelihood programme and establish an equitable profit sharing mechanism (Koperasi) and structure that supports community monitoring and enforcement efforts.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	An alternative livelihoods workshop and site visits to existing cottage industries around Kudat were conducted in February 2011. Around 60 stakeholders from TMP participated in the workshop with the first day consisting of a series of talks on WWF's alternative livelihood programmes, eco-tourism potential, fisheries, and sea cucumber and virgin coconut oil processing. Study visits included a fish cage and ecotourism operation in Tampakan.
C11-3.2-019	Collect and compile information for National Fisheries Authority's monitoring of marine resources in two LMMA/MPA sites as part of the development of a unified national fisheries management system.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	Using the existing transects, CTSP will also monitor beche-de-mer populations in accordance with the NFA protocol for inclusion in their stock assessment estimates. A scuba component of each transect will be monitored by CI staff while the shallow transects will be conducted by village-based monitors using snorkels. This monitoring was begun in March 2011 and will continue.
C11-3.2-020	Provide technical assistance for community level sea turtle conservation and sustainable use, including studies on population dynamics.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	CI	As of March 2011, turtle tag posters have been displayed to alert communities about what to do with any retrieved tags. This activity will swing into high gear during the peak of the turtle nesting season in Nov-Dec 2011, Jan 2012. It will be in areas where taking has previously been done in the Conflicts and Lousiades. It will involve youth from village with ownership right over the islands and adjoining inshore environment. As it is the Pacific Year of the Dugong in 2011, information will be gathered through the year through village based surveys.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.2-021	In cooperation with government officials, provide assistance for gazettement and raising local awareness of the Lavongai LLG marine management law.	Papua New Guinea	New Ireland	n/a	WCS	This activity has not yet begun.
C11-3.2-022	Identify LRF spawning aggregation sites and provide technical assistance to local governments so these areas can be declared as MPAs.	Philippines	Palawan & Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran, Sibutu	WWF	Hart Reef, which has been identified as a spawning aggregation site for the red coral trout, has been proposed as an MPA in Araceli, Palawan. The area is scheduled for mapping in the next reporting period. In Tawi-Tawi, the Tawi-Tawi Marine Research Development Foundation of the Mindanao State University has been contracted by the project to conduct fisherman interviews and surveys to identify observed spawning sites, particularly for the humphead wrasse.
C11-3.2-023	Update and improve the MPA management and enforcement plan for Tubbig Kuppiya and North Lagoon MPAs, and install marker buoys.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan and Sitangkai	WWF	A workshop on MPA management effectiveness was held in March 2011 to review the North Lagoon MPA Management and Enforcement Plans of Sitangkai. The workshop had more than 100 participants. The Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) was administered, in which it only reached Level 1 (indicating low capacity). The MPA Management Council was strengthened by updating membership and definition of roles and responsibilities, and capacity building needs were identified. A similar workshop was scheduled in Languyan in February, but strong waves did not permit safe sailing on small boats to get to the venue. The workshop has been rescheduled in April, 2011.
C11-3.2-024	Work with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA), and government to train local communities and local government in implementing standardized monitoring protocols as agreed upon by the CTSP partners, CBOs and government partners in Gizo Integration site in Western province.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	This activity is carried over to Qtr 3 (April) of Year 3.
C11-3.2-025	Design and develop capacity building and institutional support strategy for CBRM at community, province and national level and develop appropriate training guides and materials to support CBRM nationally.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WFC	In February 2011, WorldFish PL, FSPI (NGO partner) and Central Islands Province (CIP) Premier have had consultations and drawn up an MOU as to how CTSP will operate in CIP and how provincial government will support activities.
C11-3.2-026	Work with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA) and (local) government to improve management effectiveness of MPAs in SI by developing effective MPA enforcement models in line with protected areas legislation and introducing a standard, environmentally safe demarcation and mooring system for	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WWF	CTSP strengthened three conservation area management committees in the Western Province by helping them attain formal and recognized CBO (through formal registration) status.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
	MPAs.					
C11-3.2-027	Initiate community-based LMMAs at five sites with an expectation that at least three to four sites will pursue LMMA establishment.	Timor-Leste	NKS National Park	n/a	CI	The government is working with LMMA/CTSP in confirming site locations. LMMA has conducted planning and briefing meetings with the government. LMMA will conduct community consultations in June 2011.
C11-3.2-028	Continue the mobilization of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) and community-based training and mentoring teams. Carry out key training and mentoring to support effective integrated marine management in NKS and in LMMAs.	Timor-Leste	NKS National Park	NKS National Park	CI	CTSP trainings of staff from the National Directorate of Fisheries were conducted. Topics covered included results based management and facilitation skills.
C11-3.2-029	Provide technical support to the Directorate of Conservation Areas and Fish Species (KKJI) and provide a dedicated liaison between KKJI and CTSP.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WCS	This activity has not yet begun, was added in March of 2011.
C11-3.3-001	Develop an integrated communications campaign for marine protected areas network in Bali. Build local capacity for MPA Management for MPA Managers, stakeholders, and government officials for the Bali MPA Network. Support the development of a community based patrol system in the Nusa Penida MPA to serve as an example for the other proposed Bali MPAs.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)	CI	This activity will commence in Q3 of Year 3 CTSP-Indonesia.
C11-3.3-002	Support institutionalization and legal review for Anambas National Marine Conservation Area.	Indonesia	Sunda Shelf	Anambas / Natuna	CI	Both the Anambas MPA Coordinator and technical officer have been identified and will be on board April 2011. The KKPN Anambas Task Force was established by Loka KKPN Anambas, and task force members attended NOAA's MPA 101 training. CI is facilitating the development of KKPN Anambas Management Plan through technical support, the development of a monitoring protocol, and delivery of management plan training to Task Force team members.
C11-3.3-003	Continuation of training and mentoring of Berau <i>Departemen Perlautan dan Perikanan</i> . This will include completion of campaign planning at the site and initiation of the campaign.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	RARE	During Year 3 of CTSP (October 2010 to date) the Berau Campaign Manager (CM), Taufiq Hidayat, and the DKP-Berau KKLD management have been undertaking campaign planning. This resulted in the campaign Project Plan production which includes: a site specific theory of change (TOC); concept model development; threat analysis of the area; causal factors of influence and MIRADI based results chain production for strategic planning; stakeholder analysis and target audience identification; the results of qualitative and quantitative surveys undertaken to assess existing "Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices" (KAP) in the area; clear 'smart' objectives for the campaign; a detailed 'barrier removal' plan; and a detailed

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
						monitoring plan.
C11-3.3-004	Develop Nusa Penida MPA zoning through monitoring resource use and conducting public consultation and outreach activities related to fisheries, marine tourism, and seaweed farming.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	TNC	Zoning data have been identified including maps. The planned manta survey is delayed due to poor weather conditions.
C11-3.3-005	Develop a marine tourism Code of Conduct (best practice) and management plan for Nusa Penida. In conjunction with private sector and local communities, deploy appropriate mooring buoys that will support the Code of Conduct.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	TNC	This activity has not yet begun, but will be conducted in July or August 2011.
C11-3.3-006	Nusa Penida field station staffed and properly equipped. Conduct at least four joint patrols with MMAF staff.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	TNC	Office and equipment are now functional. A joint patrol will be conducted together with poswakmas after the zoning plan of Nusa Penida is completed in August 2011.
C11-3.3-007	Encourage local government to endorse the West Kei Kecil MPA proposal. Support drafting of a management plan to improve conservation of marine resources.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	West Kei Kecil	WWF	A workshop to disseminate information on steps towards MPA establishment (based on Ministerial Decree No 2/2009) is being organized between MMAF Jakarta and Kei government supported by WWF.
C11-3.3-008	Educate local communities in West Kei Kecil on MPA basics and empower them to incorporate traditional knowledge and customs into the draft zoning system and its associated regulations.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	West Kei Kecil	WWF	Information on MPA zoning system and the proposed boundaries of the designated MPA is being communicated to the local communities through formal and informal meetings.
C11-3.3-009	Support Wakatobi National Park and local government to effectively implement the WNP management plan and monitor and evaluate its implementation.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Wakatobi MPA	WWF	Intensive coordination meetings are ongoing with the national park authority to follow up and finalize the joint workplan initiation.
C11-3.3-010	Develop sustainable fisheries practices within Wakatobi National Park to support community-based conservation efforts.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Wakatobi MPA	WWF	CTSP has conducted training on post-harvest management of reared live-reef fish and post-harvest handling of tuna fish.
C11-3.3-011	Support the development of responsible ecotourism Best Management Practices as a tool for community and government empowerment in and around Wakatobi NP.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Wakatobi MPA	WWF	Village-based ecotourism self-assessment training has been conducted as a follow-up of ecotourism identification survey and seminar last May.
C11-3.3-014	Support Madang government with the institutionalization of an effective Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy for Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	The ICZM policy is yet to be developed. However, under the previous funding from Packard and EU, initial stakeholder consultations were held in 2008/2009 to explore the ICZM concept for Madang lagoon. With increasing developments in the province in fisheries and mining sectors, coupled with planned expansion of Madang town's social and economic infrastructure spurred on by these major investments, the integrated management is

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
						becoming increasingly urgent and also challenging. Further follow up work on the ICZM policy and concept is planned for March - June 2022.
C11-3.3-015	Provide technical support to Bupoma LLGs to develop effective environmental legislation and action, and expand these elements to Bisakan LLG.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	Ongoing environmental awareness has been carried out in the Pobuna and Biskani LLGs, in some instances with partners such as TNC and local or CBOs. Drafting of legislation is in progress. An MOU which will provide the framework for working partnership between the Manus Provincial Government and a consortium of NGOs - TNC, WWF, WCS, and the University of PNG, is expected to be signed in April 2011.
C11-3.3-016	Provide technical assistance and training to Patitab village, New Ireland, for ecological and socioeconomic monitoring and marine resource management planning.	Papua New Guinea	New Ireland	n/a	WCS	This activity has not yet begun.
C11-3.3-017	Conduct management effectiveness assessment of MPAs and provide technical assistance to LGU to improve MPA management.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	The amendment to Taytay's Fishery Code has still not been passed, due to the Municipal Council's decision to include updates on its municipal waters to the west, Malampaya Sound. However, the amendments pertaining to Taytay Bay includes the declaration of new MPAs, and is in the final stages of approval.
C11-3.3-018	Assess the management effectiveness of the Taytay protected area.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	This activity is on hold until the Philippine NCC approves and endorses the MEAT. Also, it would be good to rollout the assessment tool once the draft amendment of the fishery code of Taytay has been adopted, so that the results would be up-to-date based on the plans/policies of the municipality. Because of these factors, this activity is tentatively scheduled for Oct-Dec 2011.
C11-3.3-019	Continue with the integrated management planning and zoning process for NKS including consideration of biodiversity and habitat conservation; community-based fisheries management and production; climate change adaptation; economic development and tourism; and effective institutional governance.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park	CI	CTSP supported communications among several government agencies to improve the working approach to developing working methods for developing the management plan.
C11-3.3-020	Continue with on-the-ground integrated marine management in NKS through support to the multi-stakeholder project team. This includes: following up on stakeholder consultations; compiling additional research products on NKS; supporting sustainable tourism; and completing and implementing early action strategies in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park	CI	Activities to determine local community needs and priorities have concluded. This information was collated and presented to stakeholders at local and government levels. Early action activities were completed with six target communities in NKS. In Year 3, CTSP will continue to build on these activities by providing several trainings and workshops with the local communities to build their capacity for local marine management.
C11-4.1-001	Conduct climate change impact assessments and devise appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	Maps from the PNG Population Census 2011 will be out during the 3rd quarter. These will be used so that climate change impacts can be assessed by census point (coastal village community) through a series of working sessions

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
						determining through local experience and available data held by MBAdmin in relation to climate change impacts. This activity will be supported by monitoring coral bleaching evidence Mar 2011 and will occur by 3rd quarter 2011.
C11-4.1-002	Conduct a climate change impact and vulnerability assessment as a part of the development of a climate adaptation plan.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Vulnerability assessment is ongoing. Climate change impact parameters covered--based on historical incidence in Taytay--are flooding, landslides and storm surges; sea level rise will be projected at 2 and 4 meters increase. Base maps have been generated, and areas affected by flooding and storm surges have been mapped. Inventory of assets and projections will be conducted in preparation for the CCA planning workshop on September 2011.
C11-4.1-003	Conduct a climate change impact and vulnerability assessment as a part of the development of a climate adaptation plan.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	Vulnerability assessment ongoing. Climate change impact parameters covered are drought and the effect of sea surface temperature increase on the seaweed industry, the main livelihood in the area. There have been no incidences of storm surges in the 2 municipalities. Sea level rise will be projected at 2 and 4 meters increase. Sibutu was included in the CCA planning in Tawi-Tawi because Sitangkai is dependent on rainwater, and in cases of prolonged dry seasons, people cross Sibutu Channel to fetch water from Sibutu. Inventory of assets and projections will be conducted in preparation for the CCA planning workshop on July 2011.
C11-4.1-004	Implement the VA/CCA module developed by the Philippines and international climate change experts in two municipalities in Batangas and two municipalities in Mindoro.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	The VA/CCA module development was postponed from Year 2 to Year 3 of CTSP, in view of the difficulty in finding common time among the marine science experts of the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF) involved in this activity. During a meeting with full attendance, one of the agreements was to engage the experts' junior scientists who were also involved in VA methodology development under other projects supported by World Bank, Department of Science and Technology and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA). The added value of CTSP was the support to two workshops (in Calatagan and Lian, Batangas on 18-19 February and in Quezon City on 22 February). The two workshops served as the venue to gather the senior and junior scientists through the MERF-CI Philippines partnership, to bring to the table all experiences and outputs so far generated on VA module development from the other projects and come up with one that could be used at the site level and could be applied by the local government unit. To date, VA module writing is ongoing.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-4.1-005	Provide technical assistance to Batangas and Mindoro provinces in preparation for climate change adaptation plans emphasizing mangrove reforestation as a climate change adaptation strategy.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	<p>The focus under this activity are the following: 1) the mangrove conservation and sustainability in Calatagan, Batangas (i.e., in Quilitisan and Balibago; mangrove; 2) the mapping of mangroves in VIP, i.e., provinces of Batangas, Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental; and 3) participation in the consultations on the modalities for reversion of abandoned fishponds or idle fishpond lease agreements (FLAs) to mangrove rehabilitation areas.</p> <p>In Balibago and Quilitisan, where mangrove propagules were planted in Year 2, monitoring of the area is ongoing. Additional support is being provided to assist these areas in becoming conservation areas. Support includes socializing management plans and obtaining local government support; building infrastructure such as guardhouses; conducting livelihood workshops; undertaking biological surveys of birds; creating of a bird guide to assist communities' ecotourism efforts; distributing posters and participating in local celebrations.</p> <p>CTSP is also working on mapping mangroves to determine conversion of mangroves to fishponds. CTSP procured satellite data from 2010 and prior to analyze these trends and conducted a ground-truthing exercise in conjunction with the provincial government and the Provincial Agriculture Officer.</p>
C11-4.1-006	Undertake provincial and community level rapid climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment in priority provinces and GERUSA integration site (train WWF staff to undertake in Gizo integration site see activity C11-4.2-004).	Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA	WFC	In November 2010 the first CC stakeholders' workshop was held for the marine resource sector. Organised by WorldFish through CTSP, 15 participants from 9 organizations presented current methodologies. In February, CCV &A assessments were conducted in 5 communities in GERUSA. A database has been developed at WorldFish for storage and analysis of data to serve as a model for a national ISS.
C11-4.1-007	Design and start development of an online climate change marketplace connecting investors in adaptation and CT project developers at a variety of scales and methodology that make \$1billion in funds accessible to the CT6, includes at least 75% of CT CCA projects available, and contributes to at least four adaptation projects per CT country by 2013.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	The Coral Triangle Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace is on track to meet its planned objectives for this reporting period. The marketplace concept was presented to the CTI Senior Officials Meeting in Manado in late 2010 by Dr. Gellwyn Jusuf from Indonesia, and the CT6 countries supported its development. The initial stages of the work plan are being implemented with the ToR for the initial stages of the project being finalized and the project developer is due to be contracted in early May.
C11-4.2-001	Identify appropriate community-level adaptation strategies in priority provinces (train WWF staff to undertake in Gizo integration site see activity C11-4.2-004) and implement at GERUSA integration site.	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WFC	Focus Group Discussions during a February 2011 field trip have begun to identify community-level adaptation options for CIP GERUSA communities.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-4.2-002	Undertake Coastal Research and Management (CRM) planning incorporating elements of climate change adaptation. In partnership with private sector, universities, NGOs, and national agencies, establish monitoring and feedback mechanisms to evaluating management effectiveness.	Philippines	Verde Passage	Lubang, Looc	CI	<p>CTSP is complementing the investment of CI HQ Global Marine Division (GMD) in Lubang-Looc MPA as part of CI-P's implementation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Program in VIP. CTSP and SSS Teams worked together in providing technical guidance in the preparation of the MPA management plan by the Local Governments of Lubang and Looc. CTSP engaged a legal consultant, who reviewed and improved the draft Implementation Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Lubang-Looc MPA to ensure completeness, soundness and clarity. The proposed improvements were presented and further refined in a workshop jointly organized and conducted by the CTSP and SSS Teams of CI-P on 7 February. The consultation was through a Joint Session of the Sangguniang Bayan (Municipal Councils) of Lubang and Looc. The improved draft IRR has been endorsed to the LGUs for consideration alongside the preparation of the MPA management plan.</p> <p>The MPA plan, once completed will feed into the CRM plan, which is tabled for completion with CTSP support in Year 4 of the project. By April 2011, CTSP would have engaged a CRM specialist to do the information gathering and consultation towards the development of a Lubang-Looc CRM Plan.</p> <p>In the meantime, CTSP builds capacity of the local governments and assisting mentee universities (Univ of Batangas and Dela Salle Lipa) in monitoring the MPA through REEFCheck training last 5-9 February 2010. MEAT orientation and application was also initiated jointly by CTSP and SSS Teams to benchmark the Lubang-Looc MPA and monitor its progress in the future. As a result of CTSP support, the Lubang-Looc Monitoring Team is set up with the following composition: 1 from Lubang Municipality, 1 from Looc Municipality, 1 biologist from Dela Salle University-Lipa, 2 (extension officer and fisheries scientists) from Univ of Batangas.</p>
C11-4.2-003	Identify appropriate provincial level adaptation strategies for Central and Western Province (with WWF see C11-4.2-004) and work with Provincial governments to plan for and work towards incorporation into policy.	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WFC	In December 2010, a review of CC V & A and a description of methodological development was completed and submitted to partners. Analysis of the CC V and A questionnaires will inform this activity. In an MOU WorldFish has agreed to work with Central Province government on an ordinance to support some of these strategies.
C11-4.2-004	In partnership with WFC, implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM communities in the Gizo and GERUSA Integration sites in Western Province.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	This activity is carried over to Qtr 3 (April) of Year 3.

Activities cancelled since official work plan submission

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead Organization
C11-3.1-015	At national level, raise comprehensive understanding of MMAF's new vision and mission on enhancing production through sustainable and responsible fisheries practices.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF
C11-3.2-002	Work to establish Nusa Penida as an anchor site for post-training activities (mini courses) with MMAF's Human Resources (BPSDM).	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	CI
C11-3.2-005	Provide training on MPA design as well as other topics at a national level.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	TNC
C11-3.2-011	Build capacity of DKP Berau staff on spawning aggregation (SPAG) monitoring including data analysis and regular SPAG monitoring.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC
C11-3.3-012	Support local government endorsement of Solor and Lembata MPA proposals and a management plan draft for Alor MPA to improve conservation of marine resources within the Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Solor, Alor, Lembata	WWF
C11-3.3-013	Educate local community in Solor/ Alor on MPA basics and empower them to incorporate traditional knowledge and customs in the drafting of zoning system and its associated regulations.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Solor, Alor, Lembata	WWF

Annex B: Success Stories

SUCCESS STORY Indonesia

Ecosystem Status and Boundaries Map Helps Communities Manage Resources

Kei Villagers have their ecosystem potentials and boundaries mapped.



Head of Kei Environment Office hands over the Ecosystem Status and Boundaries Map to the head of Ohoidertutu village. Photo: ©WWF/ M. Simatauw,

“Now we are confident to set our traditional boundaries and minimize horizontal conflicts on resources”

– Head of Ohoidertutu Village

In Indonesia’s Kei Islands, natural resources are controlled by a *ratschaap*, an affiliation of several villages within a defined territory. In the West Kei Kecil MPA there are three *ratschaap*—Danar, Nu Fit, and Jab-Faan—who have lived side by side and shared natural resources for centuries.

However, recently there have been disputes over the boundaries of each *ratschaap*, leading to resource conflicts. Using CTSP funds, WWF initiated a natural resource mapping project to clarify boundaries and to assess ecosystem status and resource use patterns. The resulting maps were given to the communities within the three *ratschaap* in November 2010, witnessed by USAID Indonesia representatives. Using these maps, CTSP supported a series of facilitated discussions that helped the communities resolve their differences and reach initial agreements about data and information for MPA establishment.

These and forthcoming additional maps further clarify the MPA boundaries necessary to maximize biodiversity conservation, sustain ecosystem services to local communities, and develop community-based approaches to MPA management in the Kei Islands. As CTSP supports local communities to complete the establishment of Kei MPAs, these maps will be an indispensable part of helping local communities visualize where their resources are located, how they use them and the best cooperative approaches to effective and sustainable resources management that meets the needs of current generations while preserving these resources for future generations.

SUCCESS STORY Indonesia

Indonesia Adopts First National Capacity Development Strategy

First strategy of its kind to focus on marine conservation



Training of trainers' field trip to Bunaken.
Photo: © CI/ F. Sondita

With support from CTSP, Conservation International has assisted the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to create of the first national conservation capacity development strategy in the history of the agency. The strategy focuses on marine protected area management and includes:

- Preparation of training curricula
- Development of skilled trainers
- Training delivery by BPSDM training centers
- Institutional development, including fundraising, institutionalizing external training programs, and a certification process for MPA management training.

The strategy highlights models and approaches already being applied in CTSP priority geographies and sites throughout Indonesia. For example:

- CTSP support for through CI for capacity development in the establishment of Anambas Marine National Park that includes technical training and support, monitoring protocols and public-private sustainable financing components.
- CTSP's lessons learned from CI's efforts to include the Bird's Head Seascape MPA network in the West Papua Province spatial plan, already presented to the Governor through the Provincial Planning Board.
- CTSP's lessons learned and technical approaches for good marine and coastal management in Bali related to Bali Province's green development plan and the Bali MPA Network including multi-stakeholder Marine RAPs for MPA justifications and training related to MPA management.

The overall national capacity development strategy has identify over 40 modules of which CTSP expects to produce 12 that together lead to certification of MPA managers in Indonesia.

Berau MPA to Pilot No-Take-Zones

In late 2010 a significant step was achieved in the development of the Berau MPA when two pilot No-Take-Zones (NTZs) were agreed upon by Berau District Government and local communities. This is the first time a zoning plan has been approved for the Berau MPA which was established in 2005 through a joint cooperation between USAID, WWF and TNC.



- Tanjung Batu fisherman

The local marine fisheries department (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan or DKP-Berau) considered numerous factors in site selection including biophysical and social needs, support for community surveillance (such as the local association Jaringan Nalayan – a group of fishermen that self-patrol for destructive and illegal fishing and use an innovative text message reporting system with local DKP officers), proposed transportation routes and development areas, and the MPA boundary. Potential sites meeting these criteria were discussed with the relevant communities of Tanjung Batu and Derawan, and with wider CTSP partners active in Berau.

The work by DKP-Berau identified two zones: (1) Karang Rabu NTZ (3,988ha) in the north-west and (2) Tebabinga NTZ (2,177 ha) south-west of Derawan island.

Community members in both Tanjung Batu village and Derawan Island expressed their support and their willingness to work with DKP-Berau to implement these sites together. Community members will participate in designing and installing of boundary markers to delineate the zones, and work with DKP-Berau to develop community surveillance procedures that compliment wider enforcement efforts underway.

The NTZ sites provide models for future NTZ designation in the Berau MPA. CTSP support to Rare's social marketing in Berau supported the selection of these sites which are a critical first step to realizing the benefits of NTZs to sustainable fisheries and enhanced food security in the Berau MPA.

SUCCESS STORY Malaysia

Handicraft Workshop for Maliangin Residents

A completed handicraft workshop on Maliangin Island provides opportunities for villagers to explore the economic potential of their handicrafts



US Ambassador Paul W. Jones visiting the Maliangin Workshop on 11 March 2011. Photo: © WWF-Malaysia/ A. Lim

“We thank WWF for the support in helping the community of Maliangin to improve our livelihood and participate in taking care of our environment.”

- Encik Abdan Abdul Majid, Treasurer, Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA).

The launch of the Maliangin Handicraft Work Shop in October 2010 marked another milestone in the development of the Maliangin Island alternative livelihood program. Working with Banggi Youth Club and volunteers from Raleigh International, the Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA) built the Handicraft Work Shop with support from WWF and CTSP. “We thank WWF and CTSP for their support in helping the community of Maliangin to improve our livelihood and participate in taking care of our environment,” said Encik Abdan Abdul Majid, Treasurer of MICA and a local People’s Development Leader. The Handicraft Work Shop will be a center for MICA members and the surrounding communities to produce handicrafts for sale.

“This alternative livelihood program aims to reduce fishing pressure on coral reefs in Maliangin. Success and profit in the long-term from handicrafts sets a good example for other communities within the proposed TMP [Tun Mustapha Park] to develop their own alternative livelihood programs that reduce direct dependency on marine resources,” said Irwanshah Mustapa, Team Leader of the Kudat-Banggi PCA Project, Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Program, WWF-Malaysia.

Maliangin is one of the islands within the Maliangin Sanctuary, the first MPA demonstration site in TMP. Maliangin Sanctuary is being established to demonstrate MPA benefits through

- (i) improved biodiversity – protection will enable habitat and resources to recover,
- (ii) improved catch – no-take zone (NTZ) will lead to increased catch due to spill-over effect,
- (iii) improved income – alternative livelihood strategies will alleviate short-term impact of NTZ, and
- (iv) collaborative management.

MICA manages the Maliangin Sanctuary in collaboration with the Sabah Parks and Sabah Fisheries Department. The launch of the Handicraft Work Shop marked the start MICA’s WWF-supported patrols to enforce the NTZ.

SUCCESS STORY Papua New Guinea

Community Monitoring Promotes Awareness

Village monitors look at the effectiveness of their marine management decisions



Community members participate in monitoring training exercises. Photo: ©CI/N. Wangunu

In Papua New Guinea, coastal residents are getting under water to monitor their marine resources. Permanent transects have been established with GPS coordinates and are being monitored by both snorkeling and scuba. Consistent monitoring will allow communities and managers to evaluate trends over time across the different zones declared in the marine management plan.

As part of this monitoring effort, community members are learning new skills and seeing their marine resources from a new perspective. In addition to learning scuba and snorkeling data collection techniques, monitors have been trained to collate, analyze, and present their results graphically so that they can describe the observed trends to the wider community.

As monitors implement their new skills, they are gaining an appreciation of their marine environment and their own abilities to create positive change. The monitoring project has not only built up local capacity to manage their resources, but has also empowered residents.

The monitoring effort supported by CTSP through Conservation International is linked to a national closure of the beche de mer (sea cucumber) fisheries for an initial three years. Conservation International and the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA) view this community-based monitoring as a pilot for a broader community-based marine and coastal resources monitoring model that will be rolled out nationally over the coming years and that will eventually focus more broadly on involving local communities in maintaining ecosystem services to which their livelihoods and quality of life are so closely linked.

SUCCESS STORY Philippines

Sitangkai LGU Improves MPA Management

The North Lagoon MPA plan updated, including a law enforcement plan.



Guard house of North Lagoon MPA in Sitangkai Municipality. ©WWF-Ph/Y. Omar

"Our community is very proud to have managed this MPA. Fish species diversity was observed to have increased and fishermen report increase in their fish catch. They attribute this to the decrease in dynamite fishing within the MPA area."

—Acting Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC) President, Mr. Domingo Cristobal

Nicknamed the "Kappaphycus-Producing Center of the World," Sitangkai in Tawi-Tawi, Philippines, is known for its primary commodity: seaweed. A 2005 study estimated that in addition to the benefits of coral and mangrove habitats, the value of seaweeds and fishery production of Sitangkai municipality amounted to more than PhP1 billion (~USD18M).

In 2006, with USAID funding and WWF-Philippines support, the local government unit (LGU) of Sitangkai established the North Lagoon Marine Protected Area, a 444-ha MPA encompassing 5 *barangays* (villages). The following year, the North Lagoon MPA Management Council was organized and a management plan was developed. The plan aims to stop harmful and illegal fishing activities, provide alternative livelihoods, promote a culture of peace through speedy and timely conflict resolution, and to implement and manage a waste disposal system. The municipality supplied a patrol boat and supported 25 community-based marine law enforcement volunteers or *Bantay-Dagat* (sea patrol).

In 2011, through CTSP support and with assistance from WWF-Philippines, the local government of Sitangkai conducted a workshop to update the North Lagoon MPA management plan. The workshop was attended by at least 100 participants including *barangays*, *Bantay-Dagat*, Philippine National Police, Philippine Marines, local government personnel and academics. In addition to crafting the one-year MPA management plan for 2011, the participants drafted the framework for a law enforcement plan and reorganized the MPA Management Board. They also discussed the application of the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) which is being endorsed for approval by the National CTI Coordinating Committee. Future plans also include installation of MPA buoys and billboards, additional *Bantay-Dagat* training and enhanced awareness campaign.

CTSP supported progress in the effective management of the North Lagoon provides a model MPAs across the Philippines and in CTSP Priority Geographies.

SUCCESS STORY Philippines

Guiding Philippines MPAs Using Effective Assessment Tools

The MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool will provide direct guidance to Philippines governance



Dr. Porfirio Aliño, chairperson of the MPA Support Network, introduces the MPA MEAT (inset) as the official nomination for the 3rd Annual Awards and Recognition Event in November 2010. Photo: ©CI/ A. Bringas.

Since its inception in 2009, initiated by the CTI NCCC, the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) has evolved into a practical and objective tool not only for assessing management effectiveness but also for providing direct guidance on improving it. There are three ways to interpret the MPA MEAT results: (1) overall score or rating, (2) management effectiveness level, and (3) management focus category. At present, the MPA MEAT is being applied in more than 150 MPAs around the Philippines through the MPA Support Network (MSN).

Over the last year, CTSP support has enabled CI, in coordination with partner NGOs, academic institutions, and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to work at the national level to evaluate protected seascapes throughout the Philippines National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). As of March 2011, four NIPAS seascapes covering approximately 40,000 ha have been assessed using the MPA MEAT and the WWF/GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT); four more seascapes are scheduled for evaluation by CI this year. These NIPAS evaluations are accompanied by multi-stakeholder consultations to review the NIPAS Act of 1992 and its implementation, and to provide recommendations to the CTI NCCC on policy enhancement and implementation.

Assisted by CI's Global Marine Division, the MPA MEAT was accepted by the MPA networks in the Verde Island Passage, a CTSP priority geography. Supported by CTSP, Verde Island Passage local governments are using the MPA MEAT not only for evaluation but also as a guide for improving management effectiveness. The activities scored in the MPA MEAT are incorporated directly into their MPA plans and the scores used as benchmarks against which to set concrete targets.

SUCCESS STORY Solomon Islands

Filling the Gaps of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

Community knowledge informs national climate change planning.



Koilovala in Central Islands Province is flooded every high tide. This makes it extremely vulnerable to sea-level rise. Photo: ©WFC/ E. Brokovich.

“We are now moving to a bottom up approach, an important part of the evolution of the process of assessing vulnerability to climate change by Solomon Islands government and stakeholders.”

Stakeholder summary from CC V and A workshop November 2010, Honiara.

Vulnerability assessment can be done on different scales, from global- to local-level analyses. In the Pacific Islands Countries (PICs), data on exposure, climate change predictions, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity exist primarily at the regional or national level; provincial and community level data are extremely limited. As identified in the November 2010 CTSP stakeholders workshop in Honiara, “the 2007-2008 V&A assessments . . . were fairly top down, with rapid assessment only completed within a few communities; we are now moving to a bottom up approach, an important part of the evolution of process by Solomon Islands government and stakeholders.”

In the Solomon Islands, local communities have vast environmental and ecological knowledge. With CTSP support, WorldFish is developing indicator-based rapid assessment methods that use local knowledge to determine vulnerability status at a scale that enables Province-level planning. Methods include focus group discussions, household interviews, and use of external resources such as reef and forest maps. These methods are designed so that communities and organizations can implement them after a short training session.

In order to expedite adaptation implementation, WorldFish is undertaking an awareness program about community based resource management (CBRM)—identified as central to natural resource and fisheries management in the MFMR Inshore Fisheries Strategy and the Solomon Islands NPOA— and encouraging communities to identify and adopt “no regret” strategies immediately. WorldFish is also consulting with national partners to develop internet-based data storage capacities and an automated data analysis technique to enable a relatively fast handling time of large amounts of data.

SUCCESS STORY Solomon Islands

A Fresh Start for Conservation Area Management Committees

Gizo communities and stakeholders agree to formalize & register GMCA body to safeguard resources for present and future generations with help of CTSP funds



Bruno Manele mapping out community zones during formalization of GMCA Management Committee. Photo: ©WWF/S. Topo.

“With time flying by so fast, so will our natural resources fly from our children’s fingers. Looking at our present island life, we cannot be late. We need to act now!”

– Saeraghi Chief Committee Spokesperson, Indigenous Community

Established in 2004, the Gizo Marine Conservation Area Management Committee (GMCA MC) includes representatives from government agencies, environmental NGOs, tourism businesses, and 21 Ghizo Island communities. However, Committee meetings stopped after the 2007 earthquake / tsunami that killed 52 people in Western Solomons.

In March 2011, funded by CTSP, the GMCA MC was revived and registered as a legal entity, giving it the authority to accomplish its planned visions. With this fresh start, MC members, especially those representing the rural communities, are eager to move forward with practical work on the ground. A 9-member Executive Committee was formed that will meet monthly, while the GMCA MC Committee meets quarterly.

Other management committees — established under WWF-SI’s Community-Based Natural Resource Management Program — were given assistance with the legal registration process and with implementation activities. For example, WWF-SI assisted the Marovo Island Natural Biodiversity and Livelihood Trust to design a proposal for funding to continue their current work. And the Nusatuva Marine Conservation Program agreed to formalize its conservation committee as the Nusatuva Environment and Development Association (NEDA).

Over the next 2.5 years of the CTSP program, additional funding will be allocated to build the capacity of these committees while raising awareness about these committees within communities on Ghizo and Nusatuva islands. Already, CTSP-funded community visits and radio programs have helped spread the news to the people of Ghizo, Kolombangara, and the Western Province. The news has created new energy in all communities, and they have expressed their gratitude for USAID support through CTSP. This is a major step forward for the people of Western Province. Ghizo is a CTSP Priority Geography and integration site in which CTSP-supported partners will demonstrate integration of ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, marine protected areas and climate change adaptation.

SUCCESS STORY Timor-Leste

Strengthening National Development Strategies and Frameworks

Helping government to re-think the way they design, plan, implement and coordinate activities.



CTSP is building the capacity of Ministry staff by providing community engagement training. Photo: ©CI/R. Pinto

“In my humble opinion, this data will serve to inform sound decision making and lead to better design of project interventions in Timor-Leste. It will minimize duplication of previous efforts and provide the provide a sense of continuity in project based activities”

– Tessa Koppert, National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan Project Manager for Timor-Leste

As the world’s fourth newest nation, Timor-Leste faces challenges in designing, coordinating, and implementing programs to support national development priorities and regional and international plans of action. With CTSP support, the Timor-Leste government is re-thinking ways to design, implement and coordinate development activities. CTSP’s support to develop mechanisms that streamline activities and make them as cost-effective as possible have been praised by government and other development agencies alike.

CTSP work in Timor-Leste embodies the ideals of the Paris Declaration and CTSP strives to align with government systems and share successes. CTSP works with the Timor-Leste government to strengthen and clarify national development strategies and associated operational frameworks. For example, CTSP teams recently helped the government prioritize needs in the sustainable aquaculture sector which led to the establishment of the government-WFC partnership to achieve the country’s Aquaculture Strategic Plan and Framework.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries recognized the usefulness of CTSP’s capacity development tools and has seconded two senior government technical staff to work full-time supporting the partnership between CTSP and the National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture (NDFA) to implement activities in the 2011 workplan. In turn, CTSP supports a mentor to work with the Department of Fisheries Research and Management division.

CTSP’s engagement is seen as a model approach, one that NDFA will request other development partners follow. Based on the success of ongoing CTSP-government partnering, the Government is currently drafting a request to expand CTSP support to the Oecusse enclave. Informal discussions on the process to add this site have yielded a unanimous answer: “let’s do it right...let’s do it together like we have done in the past [in Timor-Leste’s integration site].”

SUCCESS STORY Timor-Leste

Seaweed Farming Diversifies Coastal Livelihoods

Opportunities and challenges for seaweed farming in Timor-Leste



Seaweed farmer showing his harvest.
Photo: ©WFC/ J. Pant

USAID's CTSP program is engaging with Atauro Island seaweed farmers to increase incomes and mediate between competing and often conflicting resource uses.

Seaweed farming is one of the major income-generating activities on Atauro Island. Two local cooperatives provide farmers with technical advice on seaweed farming, post-harvest handling, and marketing. The local cooperatives also set the minimum price of dried seaweed. Atauro farmers produce high quality seaweed by following recommended practices from production to drying and storing. The seaweed is marketed through two Dili-based export companies, Global Timor and Reality, which connect local cooperatives with traders from Indonesia and elsewhere. Buyers purchase dried seaweed in bulk, with a minimum volume of 10 tons. In a good harvest, farmers can produce up to 30 tons of dried seaweed per crop cycle. There is potential to increase production to 50 – 60 tons per cycle through the expansion of the culture area.

One of the primary challenges to the local industry has been marketing and that farmers feel buyers are not paying a fair price, preventing them from realizing adequate profits. They have requested support from GOs/NGOs/INGOs to enable themselves to deal directly with international buyers rather than selling through local companies.

Access regulations in the seaweed farming areas are weak leading to resource conflicts. There are no designated areas for seaweed farming so farmers often share their cultivation space with recreational beach activities and ferries and other local transportation boats. These competing pressures are expected to increase as local tourism grows. It is critical that the National Aquaculture Strategy takes into account social, economic, and ecological aspects of seaweed farming in Timor-Leste.

Annex C: Leveraged and Complementary Funding

Please note funding identified officially as cost share is reported in the financial reports, not in the technical/program reports. The below should be used for illustrative purposes only.

Indonesia

The Indonesia team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 293,638	MMAF KKJI	National MPA system
USD 81,772	MMAF KKJI	MPA Integrated into Fisheries
USD 115,318	MMAF SDI	MPA Integrated into Fisheries
USD 279,000	NOAA	National capacity development
USD 23,500	MMAF BPSDM	National capacity development
USD 19,500	MMAF KKJI	National capacity development
USD 33,333	MMAF	CTSP activities in Bird's Head
USD 219,666	COREMAP	CTSP activities in Bird's Head
USD 12,000	Local government	CTSP activities on Bali MPA network
USD 57,555	Local government	CTSP activities in Nusa Penida
USD 75,556	MMAF	CTSP activities in Savu Sea
USD 254,333	Local government	CTSP activities in West Kei Kecil
USD 60,000	Local government	CTSP activities in Wakatobi
USD 120,000	Ministry of Forestry	CTSP activities in Wakatobi
USD 22,222	Local government	CTSP activities in Berau
USD 55,000	Local government	CTSP activities in Anambas
USD 146,833	MMAF	CTSP activities in Anambas
USD 172,170 CI	Walton Foundation	CTSP activities in Bird's Head
USD 75,000 CI	Packard Foundation	CTSP activities in Bird's Head
USD 138,000 WWF	WWF-Indonesia	CTSP activities in Wakatobi
USD 20,000 WWF	WWF-Indonesia	CTSP activities in West Kei Kecil
USD 3,000 CI	Premier Oil	CTSP activities in Anambas
USD 100,000 TNC	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	Catalyzing conservation action in the Western Pacific: Protecting Biodiversity, Strengthening Fisheries and Addressing Climate Change
USD 250,000 TNC	Marisla Foundation	Conserving Marine Habitats and Controlling Invasive Species
USD 45,000	YTL Corporation	Pride Campaign in DKP Berau in Indonesia
USD 5,000	Cedar Hill Foundation	
USD 55,000	Robert W. Wilson Charitable Trust	
USD 4,225	Club Penguin	

Malaysia

The Malaysia team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 176,614	WWF-Switzerland	Community work in TMP

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 44,000 CI	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	marine conservation
USD756,000 TNC	AUSAID	Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts of climate change
USD26,288 TNC	NOAA	Using GIS data layers to support the design of MPA networks in the Coral Triangle
USD73,160 TNC	ADB/FTP	Technical Assistance on regional cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy & Institutional Support on the Coral Triangle Initiative
USD 60,000 WWF	WWF US	Supporting CTSP activities in Manus province
EURO 145,000 WWF	EU – BSSEE project	Support CTSP activities in Manus and Gizo

Philippines

The Philippines team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 43,151	Cebu Pacific Air Bright Skies Program	Complementary funding for CCA planning in Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental and Tubbataha Reefs, Cagayancillo, Palawan.
USD1,265	WWF-Indonesia	Cost share for staff time for CTSP activities in Taytay, Palawan
USD 3,909	Local partners in Palawan	Complementary funding for stakeholders' time, including participation in CTSP activities.

Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands team has the following complementary activities this year:

Source	Supporting*
Packard Foundation	coral and spawning aggregation monitoring
Packard Foundation	research on impact of the Asian tsunami on MPAs (finished Dec 2010).
European Union	work on the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (finished March 30, 2011)
MacArthur Foundation	support the Gizo Marine Conservation Area

*amounts of funding are still being finalized at the time of this report.

Timor-Leste

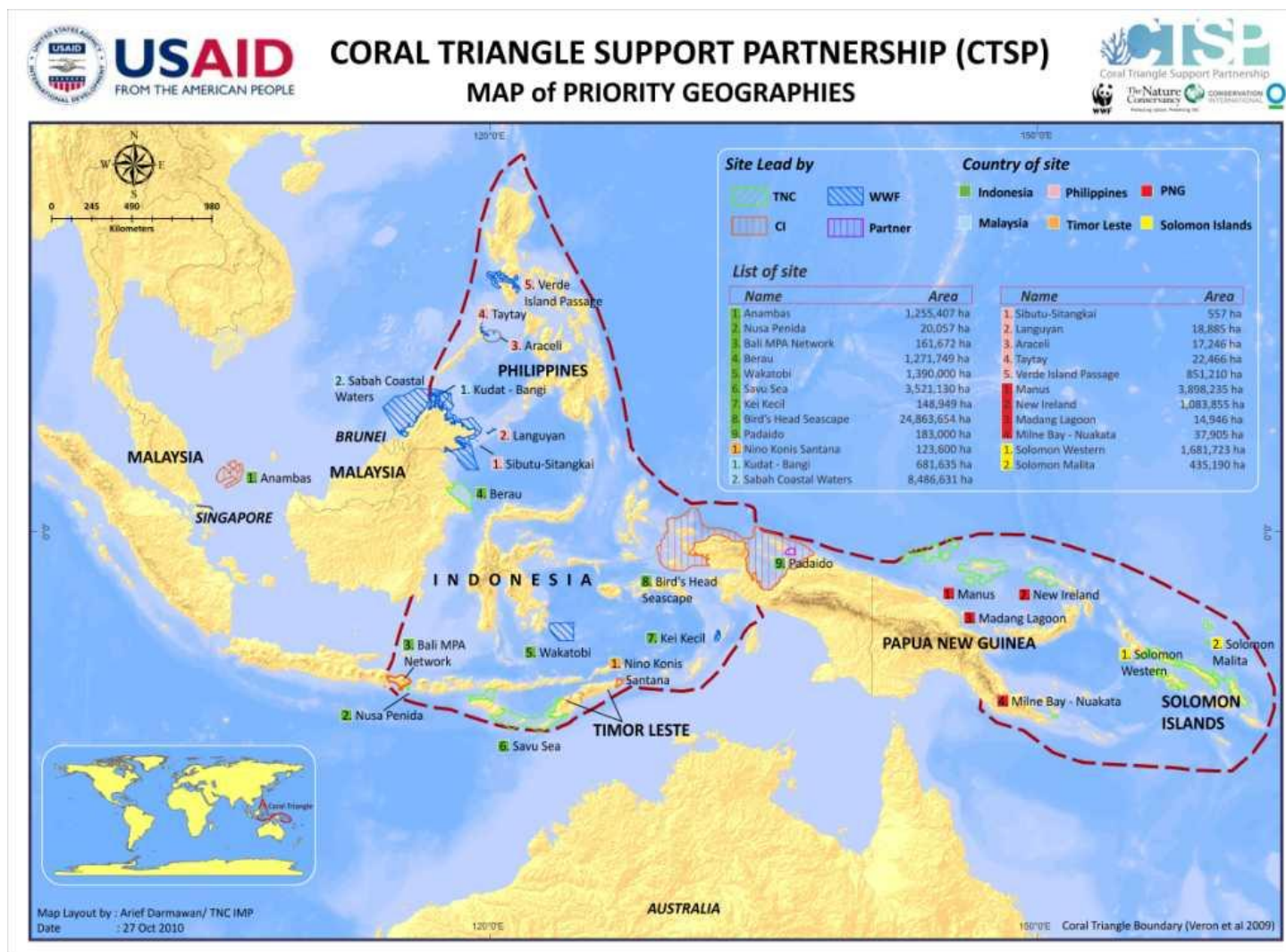
The Timor-Leste team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
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USD 1500	Government of Timor-Leste staff time (District Fisheries Officer)	CTSP activities
USD 2000	Staff time of government fisheries departments	CTSP activities

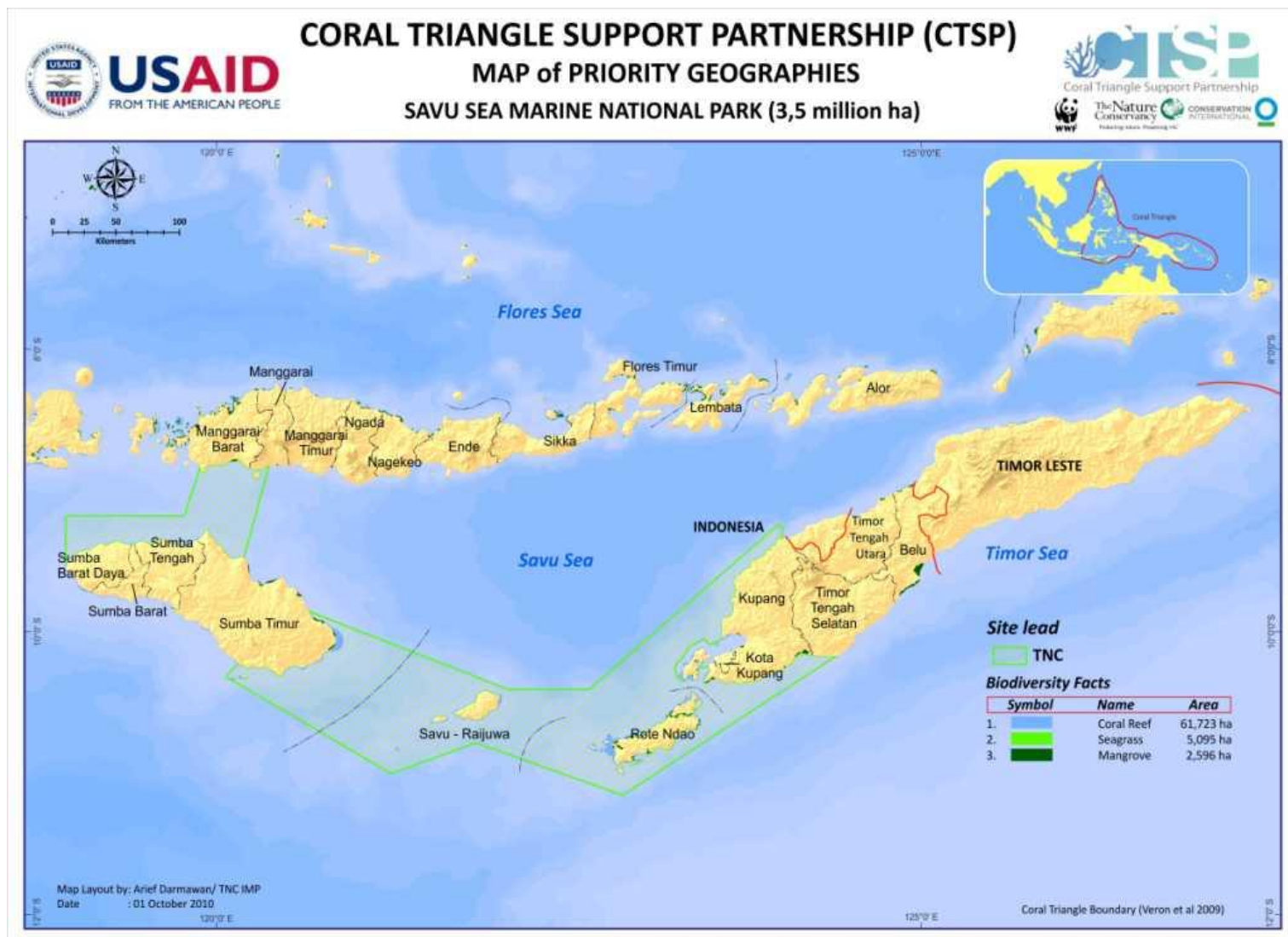
Annex D: Maps

Map I. Map of Priority Geographies and Sites

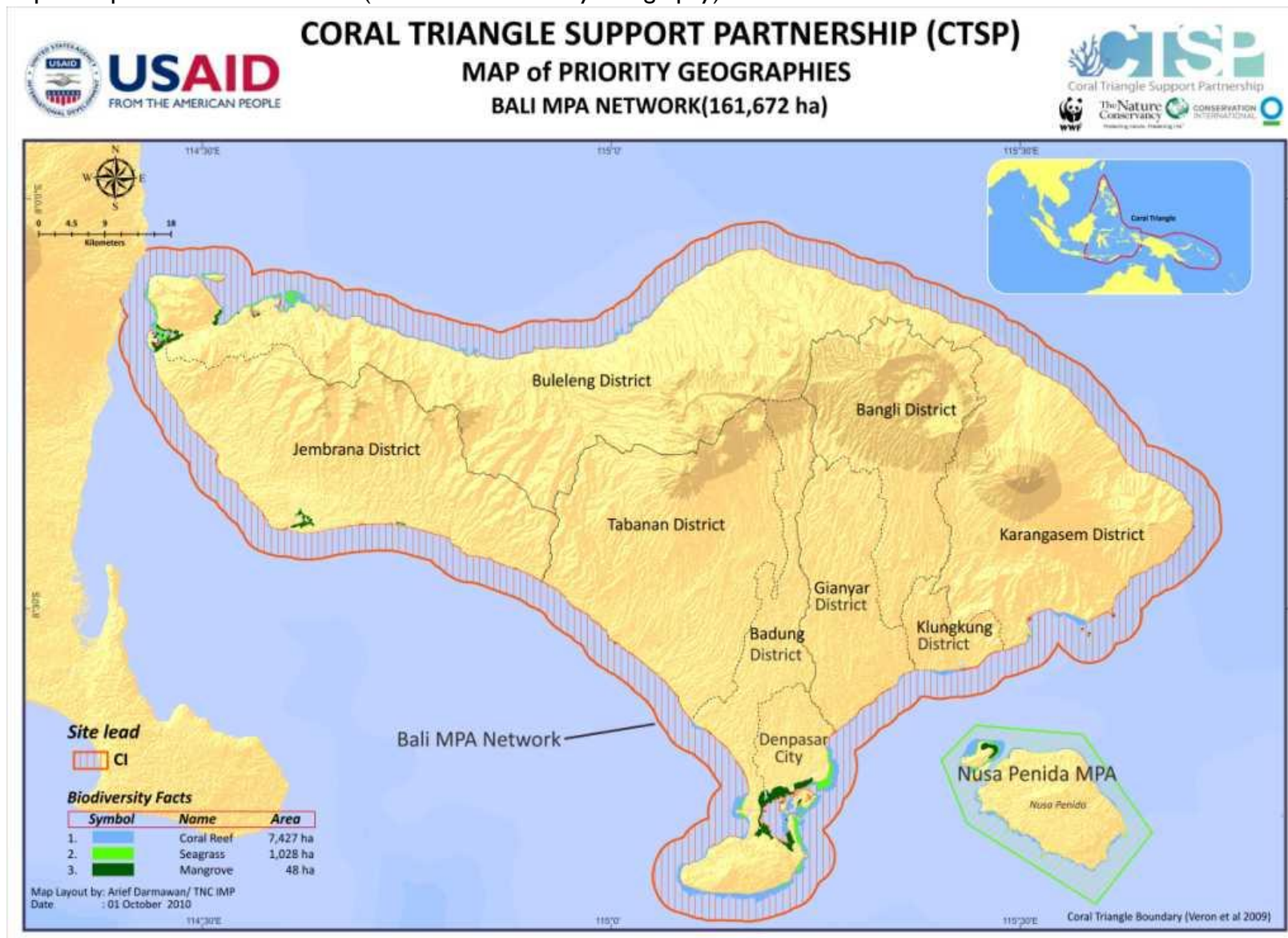


INDONESIA

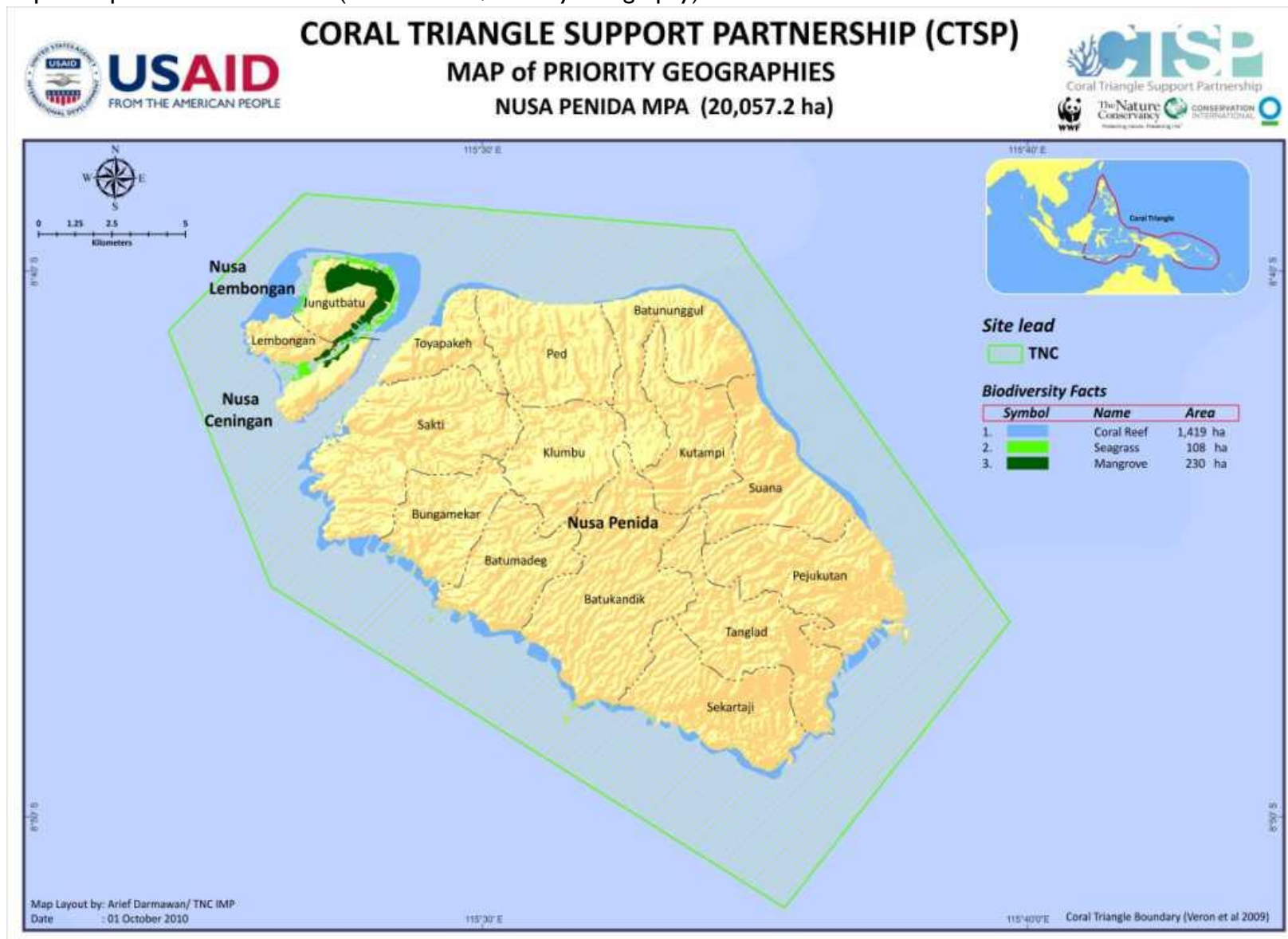
Map 2. Map of Savu Sea Marine National Park Site (Lesser Sunda Priority Geography)



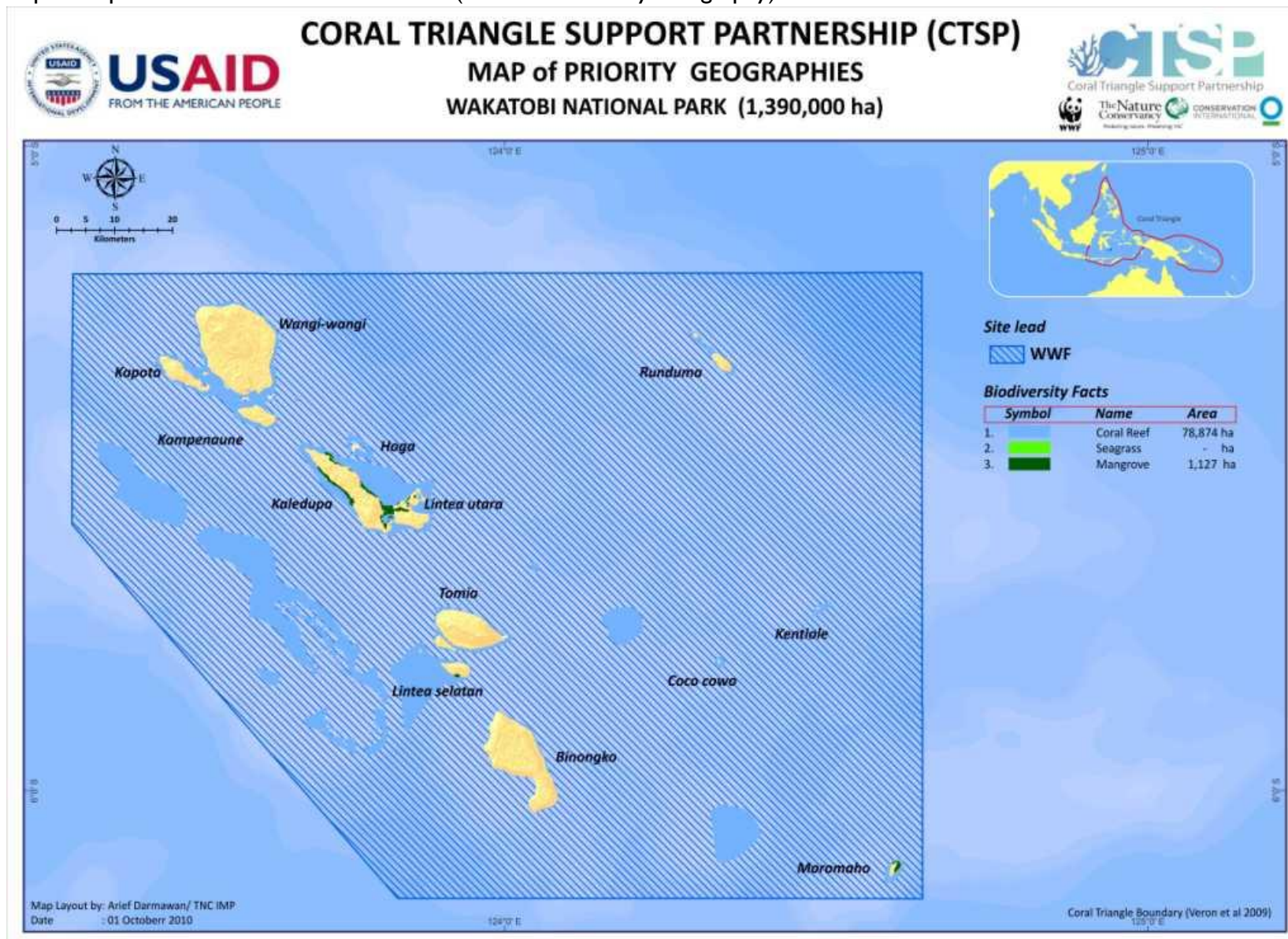
Map 3. Map of Bali MPA Network (Lesser Sunda Priority Geography)



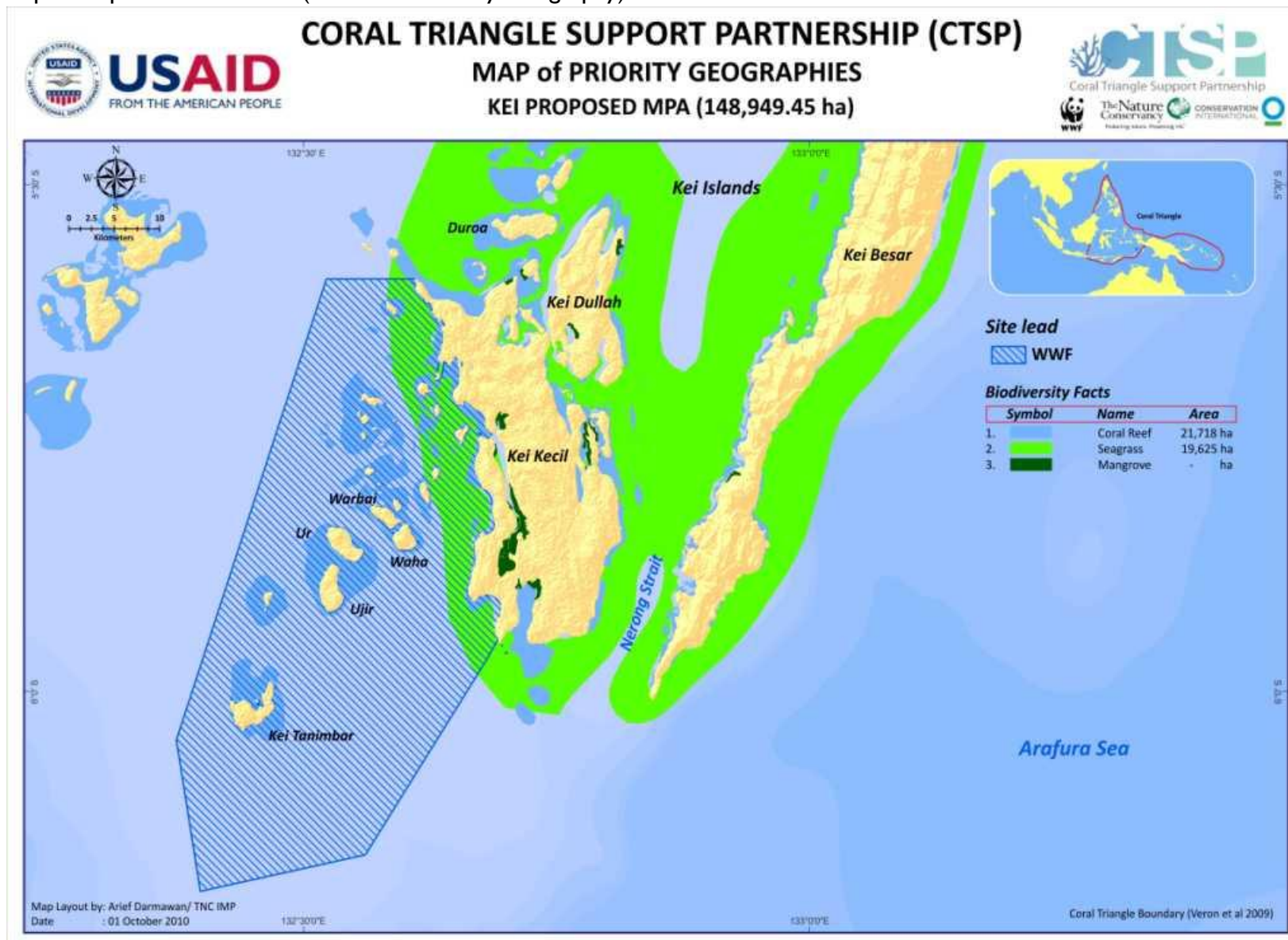
Map 4. Map of Nusa Penida Site (Lesser Sunda, Priority Geography)



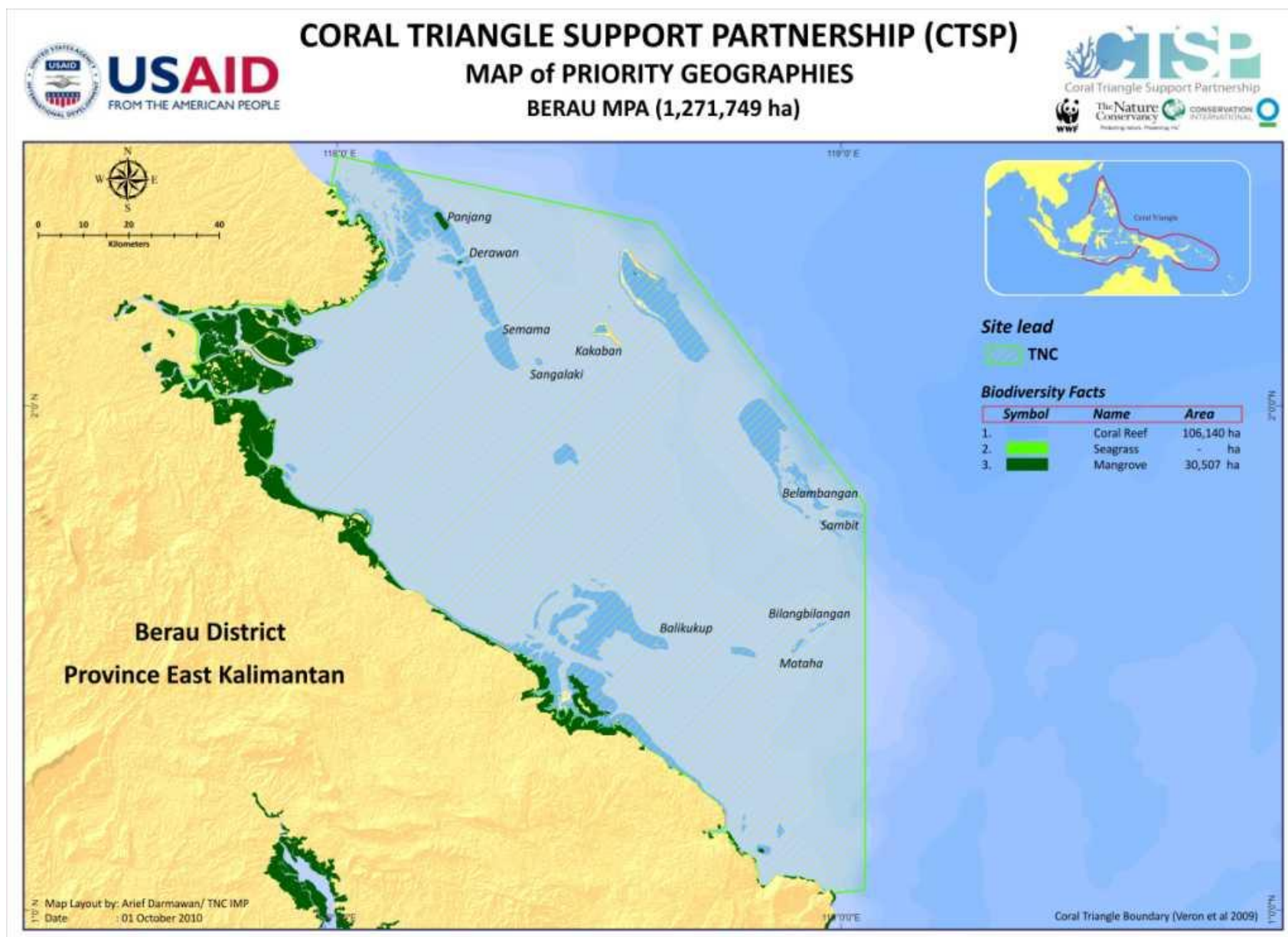
Map 5. Map of Wakatobi National Park Site (Banda Sea Priority Geography)



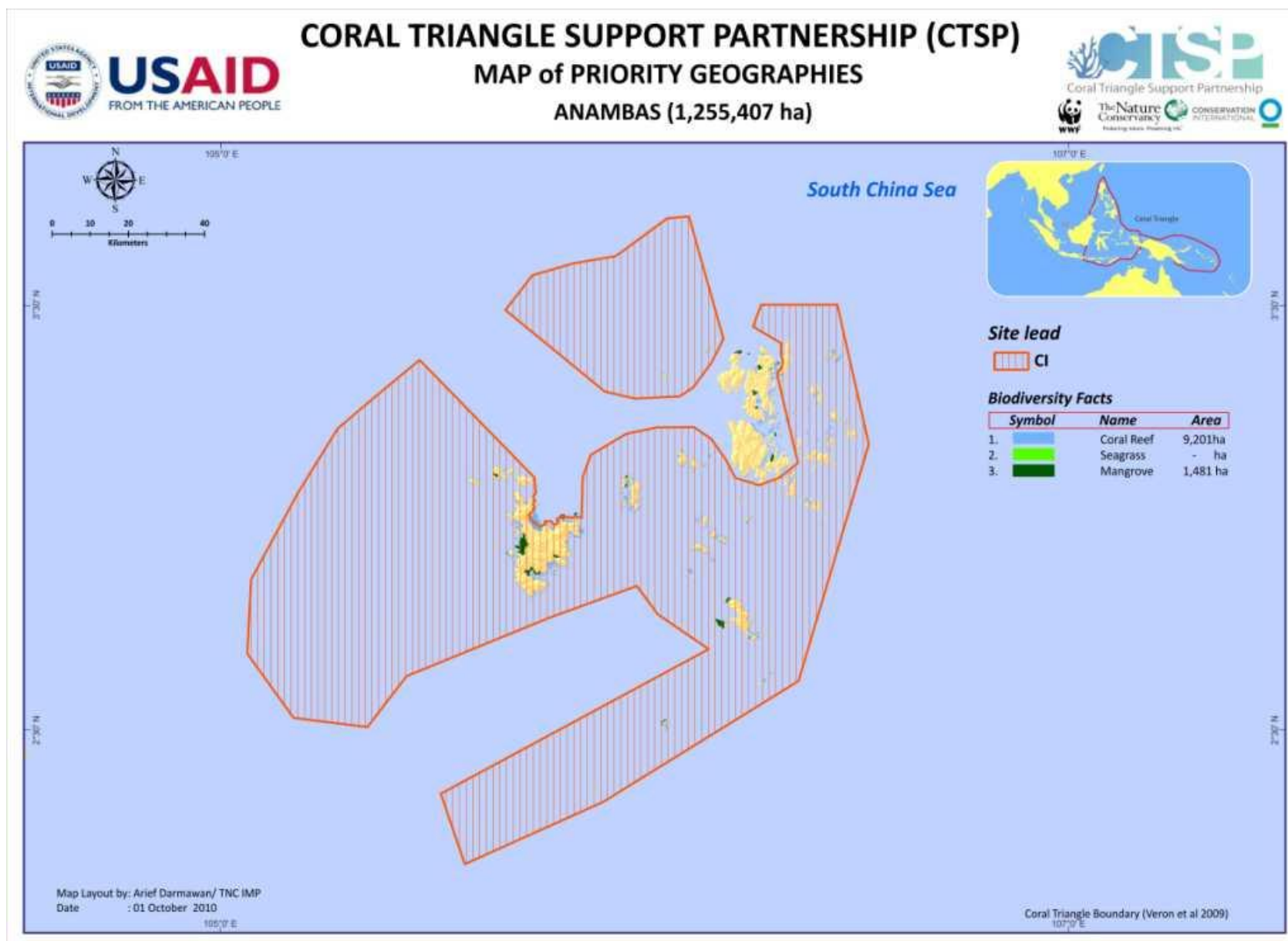
Map 6. Map of Kei Kecil Site (Banda Sea Priority Geography)



Map 7. Map of Berau MPA (North Borneo Priority Geography)

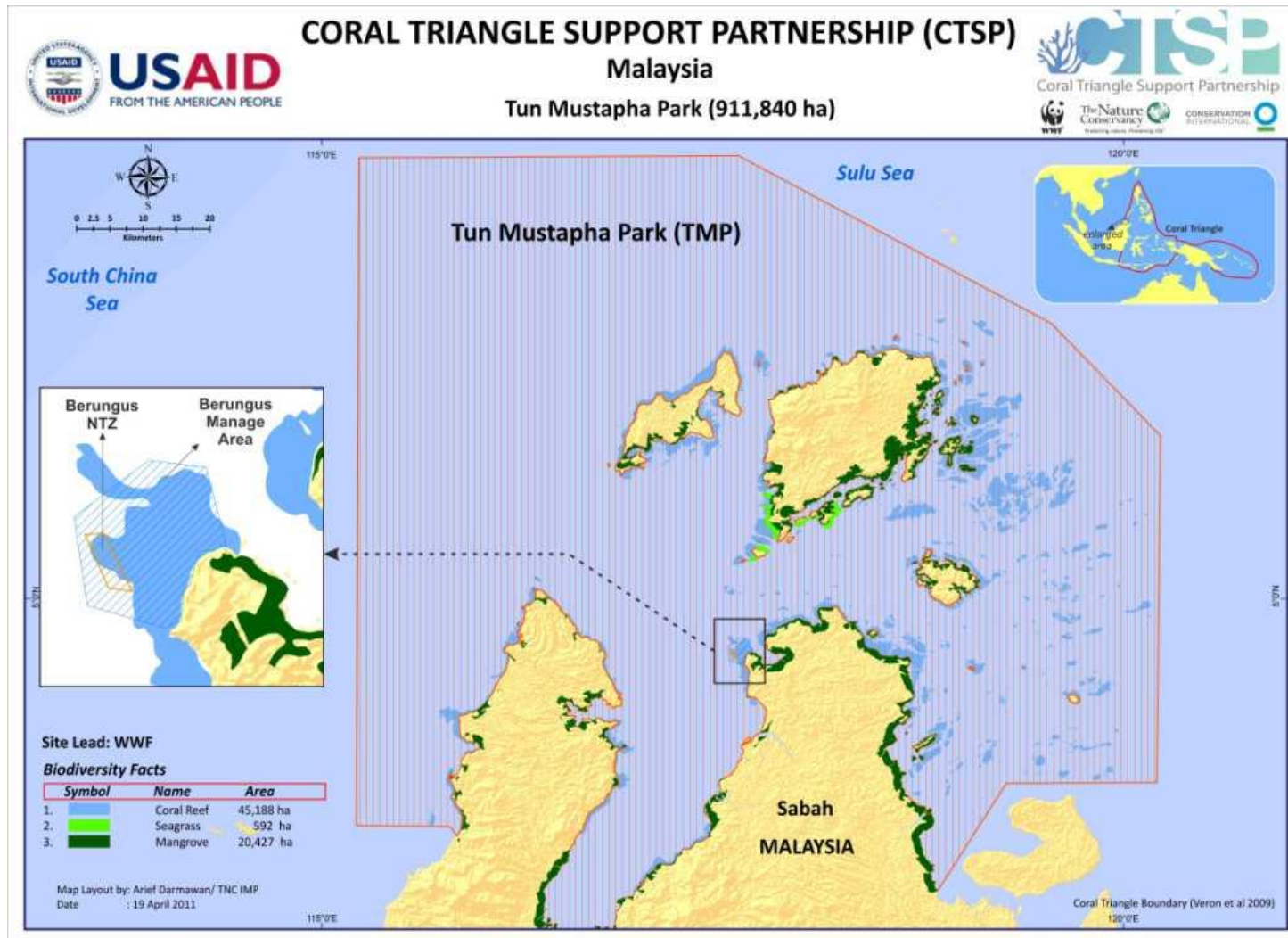


Map 8. Map of Anambas/Natuna (Sunda Shelf Priority Geography)



MALAYSIA

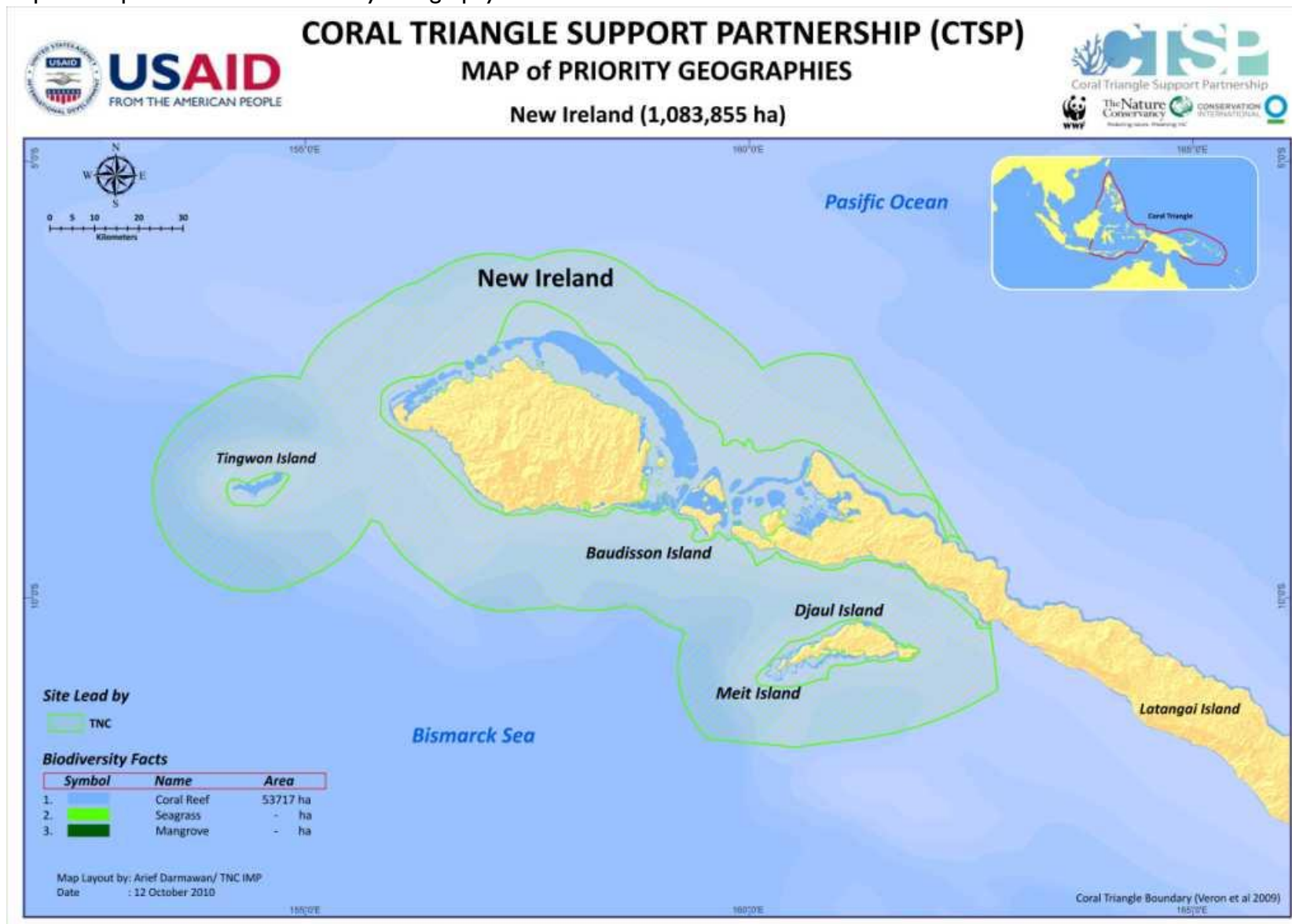
Map 9. Map of Kudat-Banggi Priority Geography



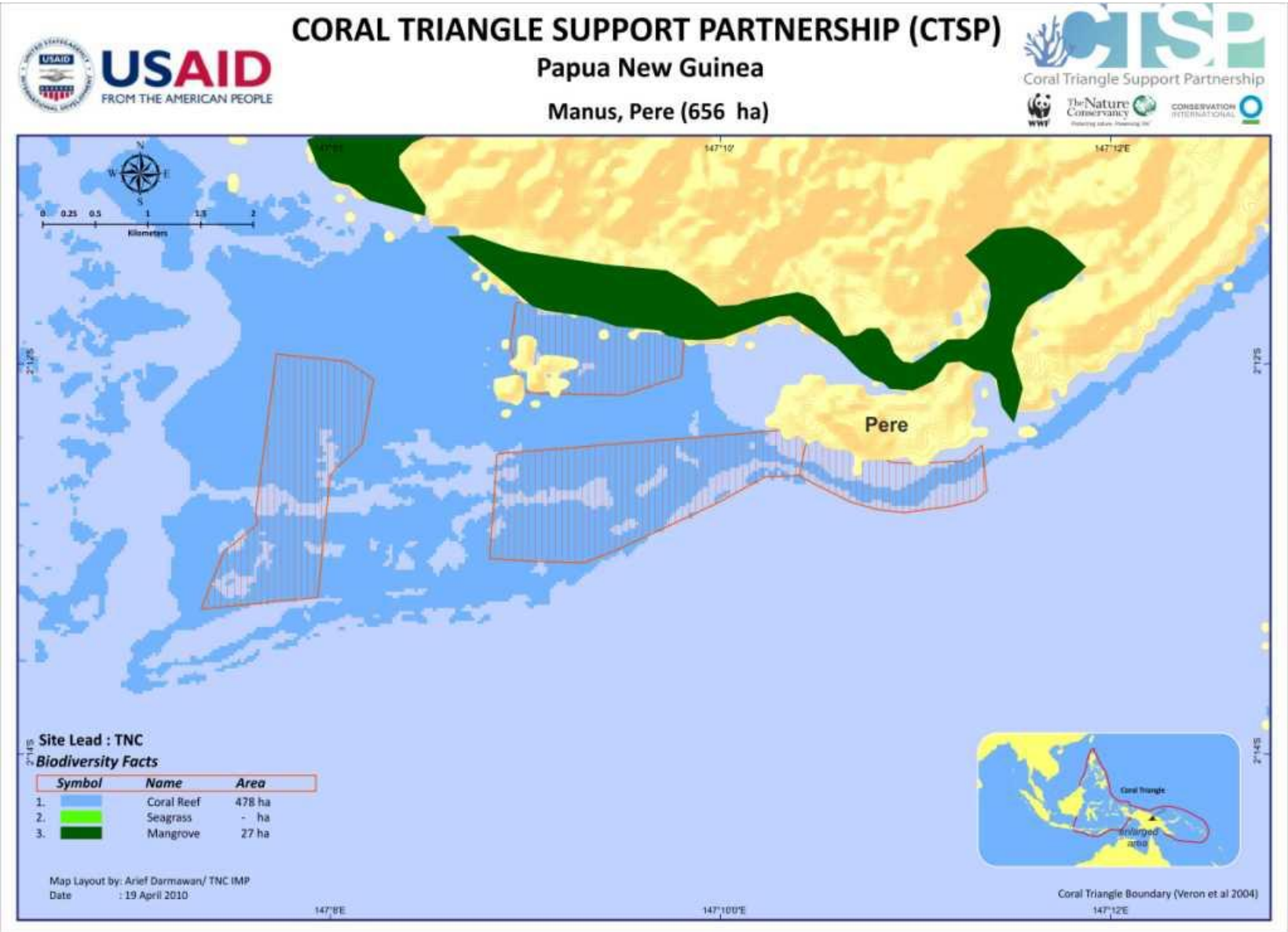
Map 10. Map of Nuakata-labam-Philele MPA (Milne Bay Priority Geography)



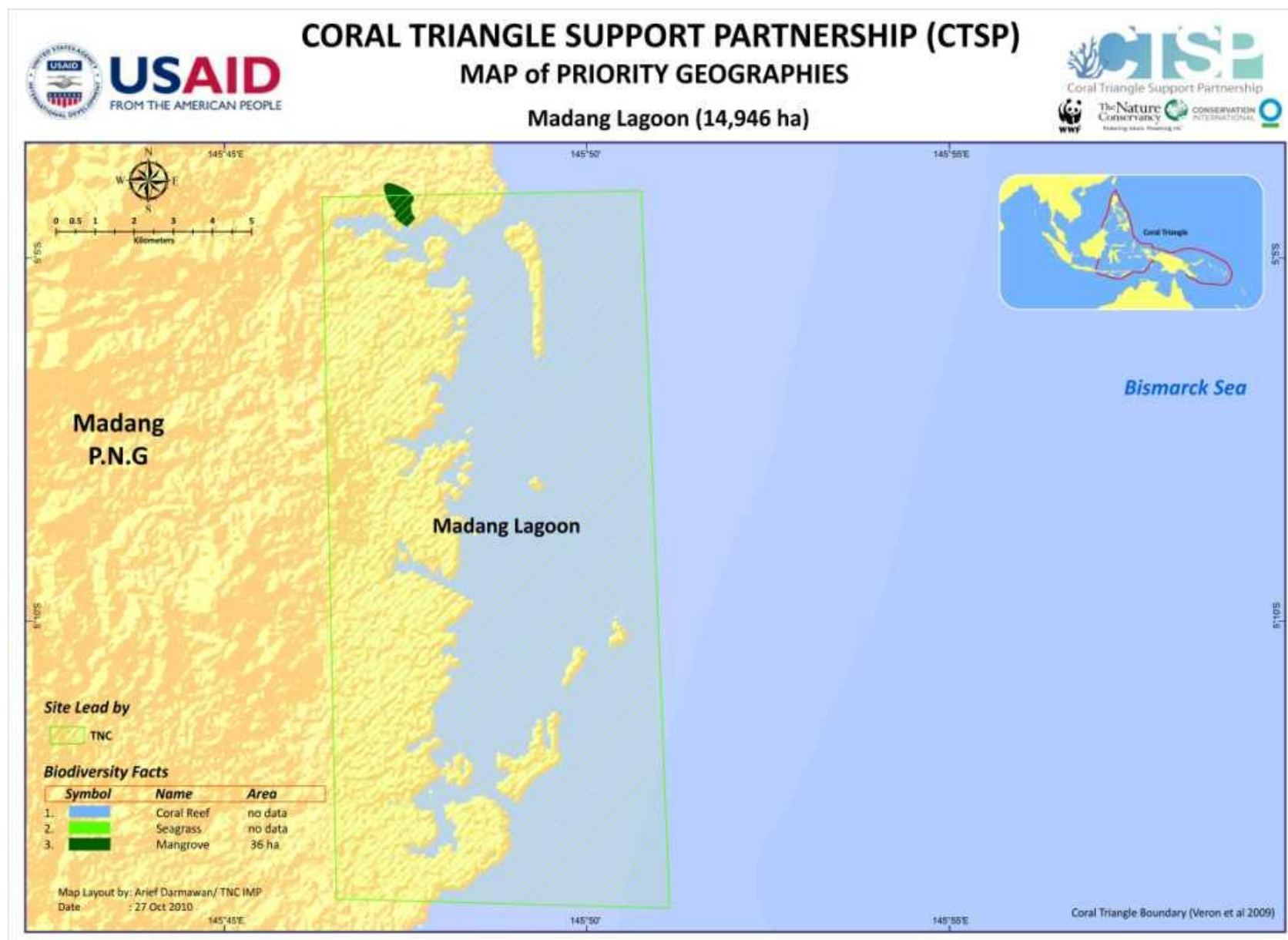
Map 11. Map of New Ireland Priority Geography



Map 12. Map of Manus Province Priority Geography

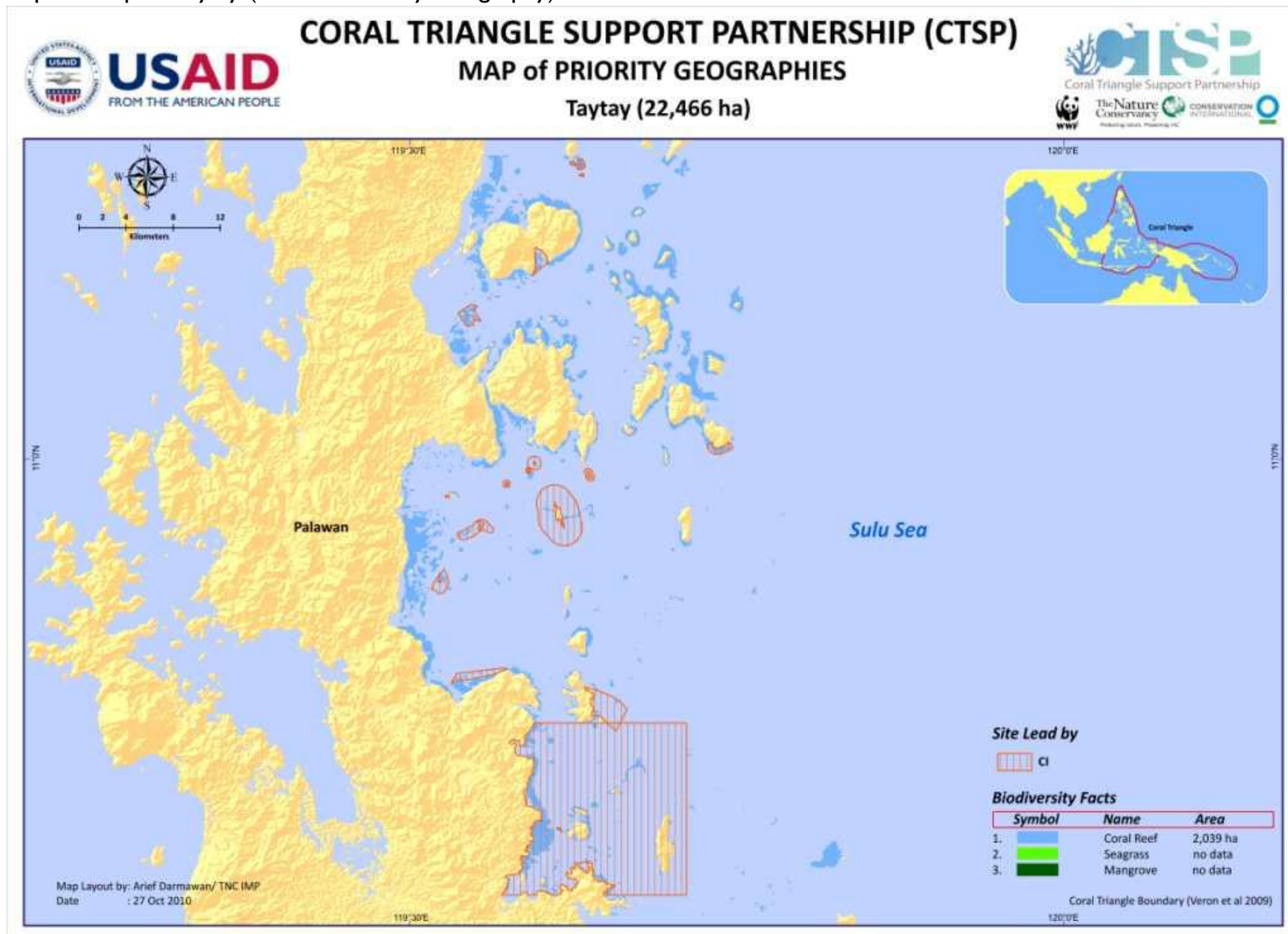


Map 13. Map of Madang Lagoon Priority Geography

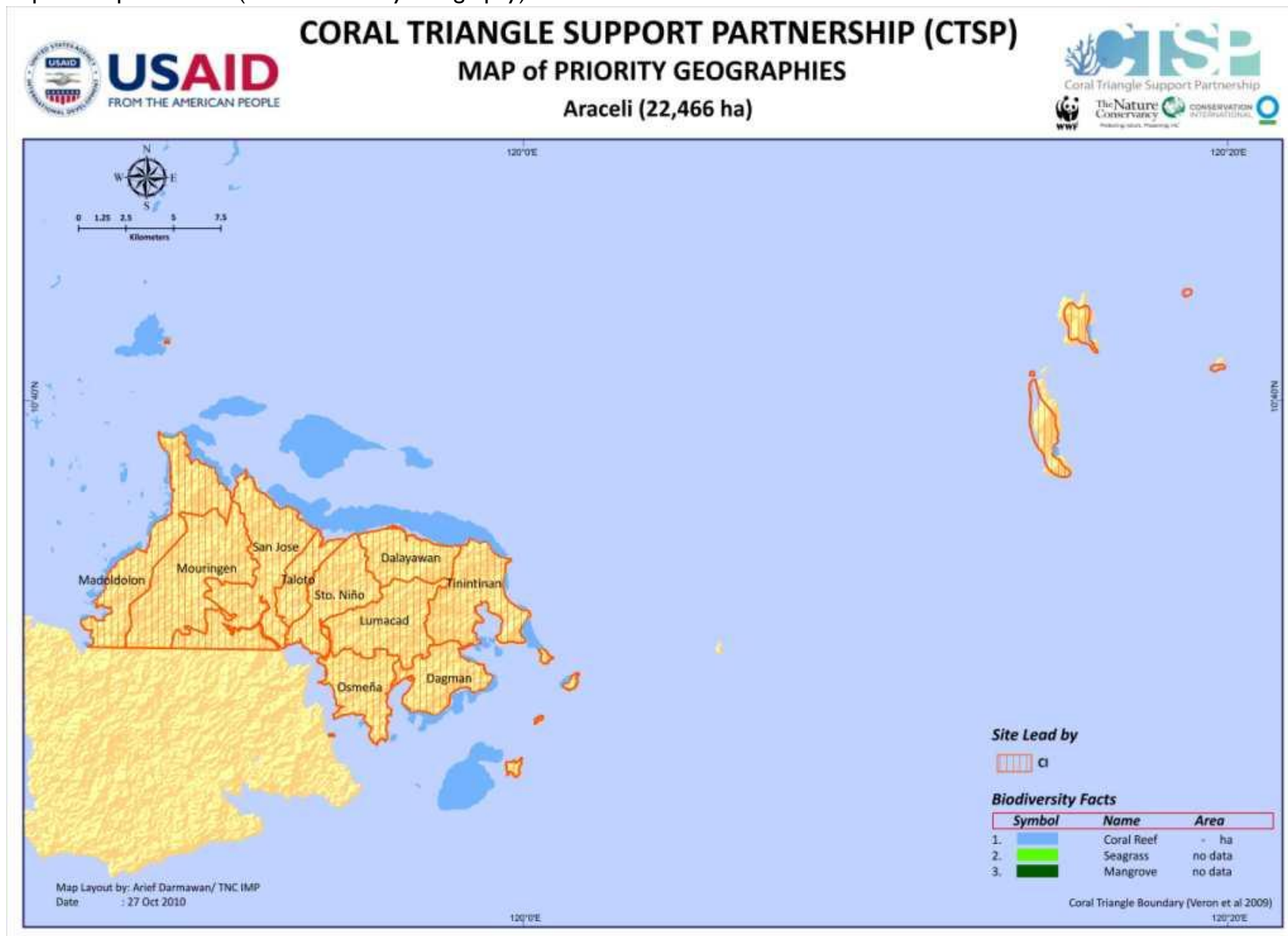


PHILIPPINES

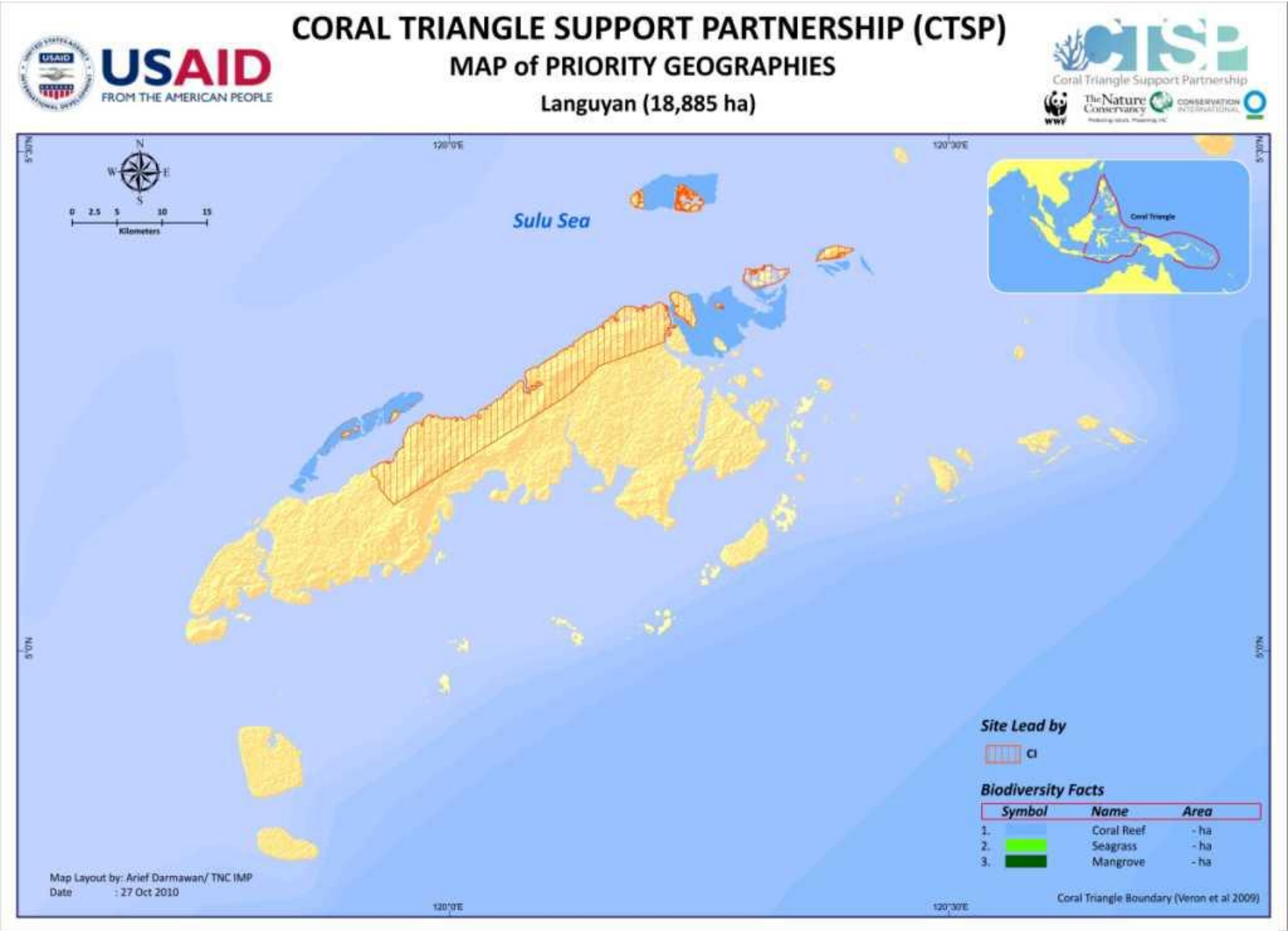
Map 14. Map of Taytay (Palawan Priority Geography)



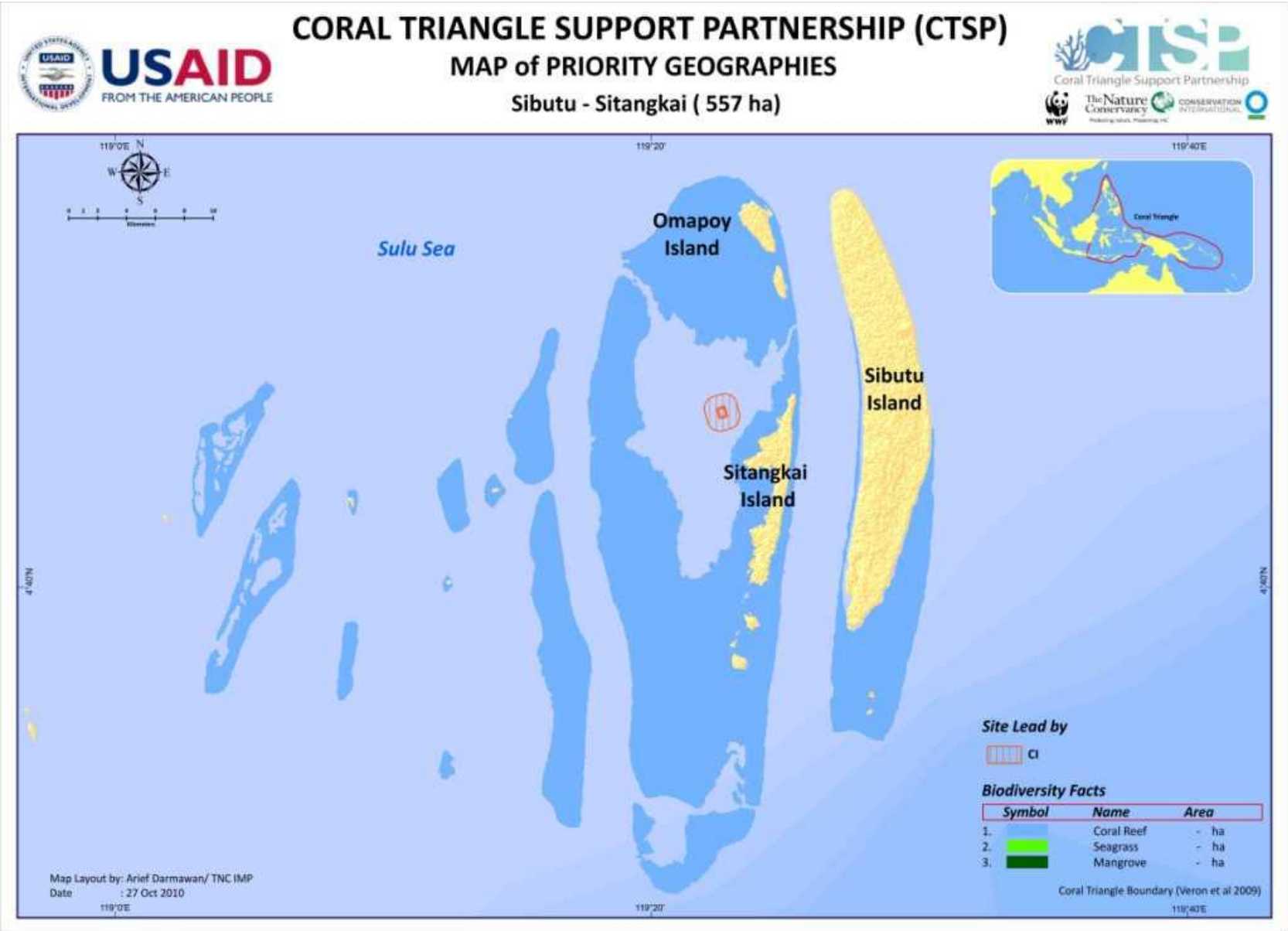
Map 15. Map of Araceli (Palawan Priority Geography)



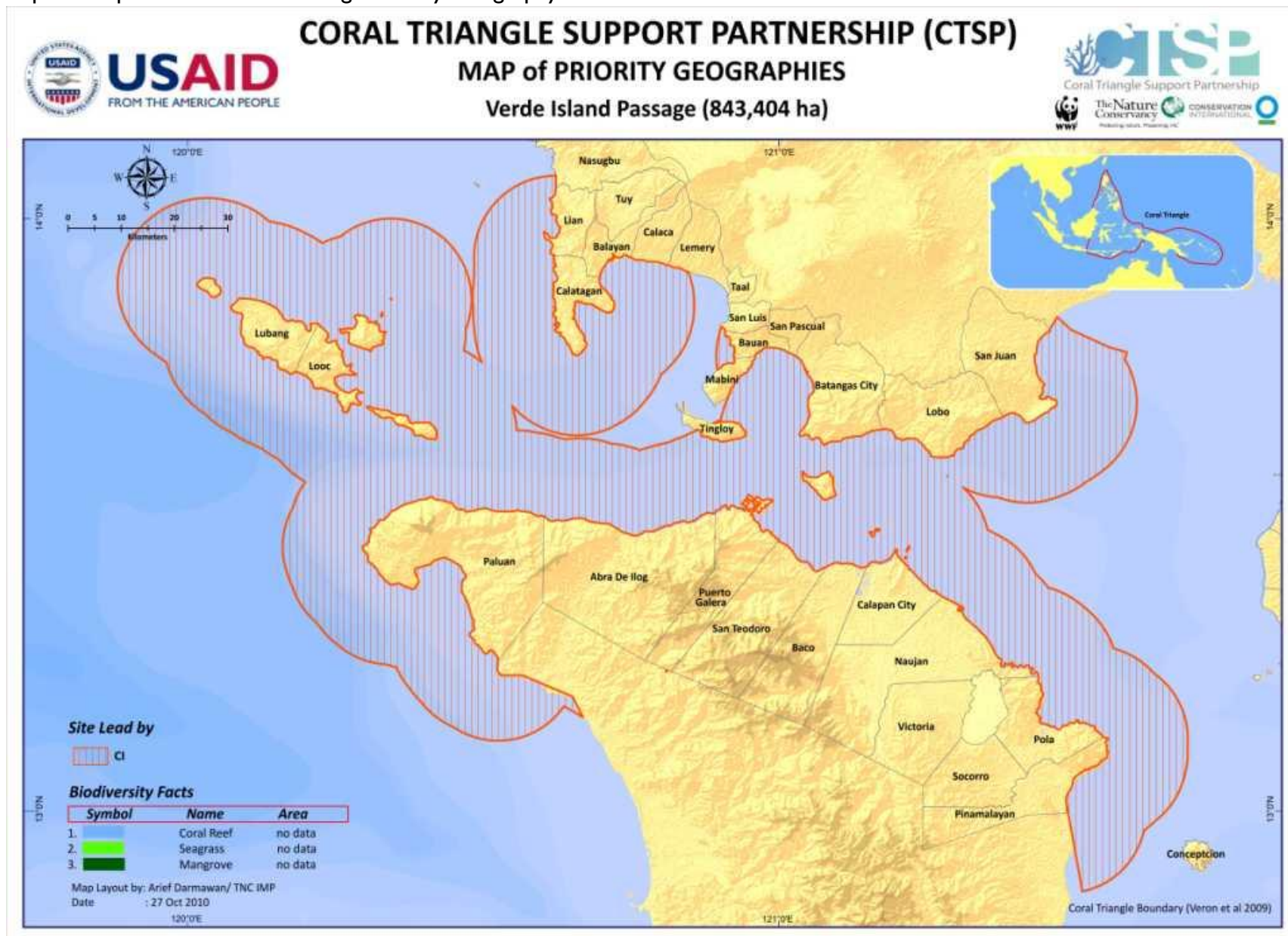
Map 16. Map of Languyan (Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography)



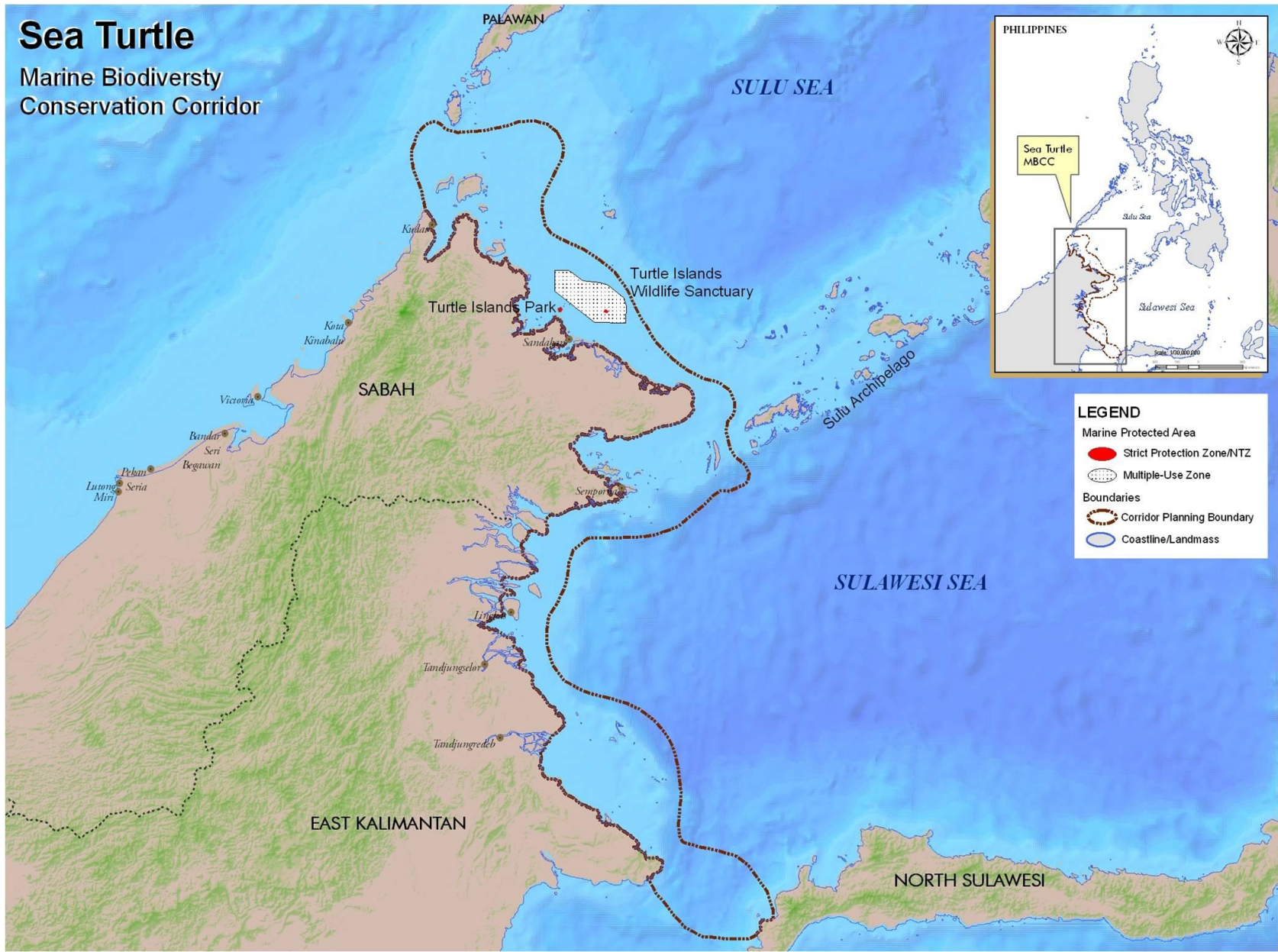
Map 17. Map of Sitangkai and Sibutu (Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography)



Map 18. Map of Verde Island Passage Priority Geography

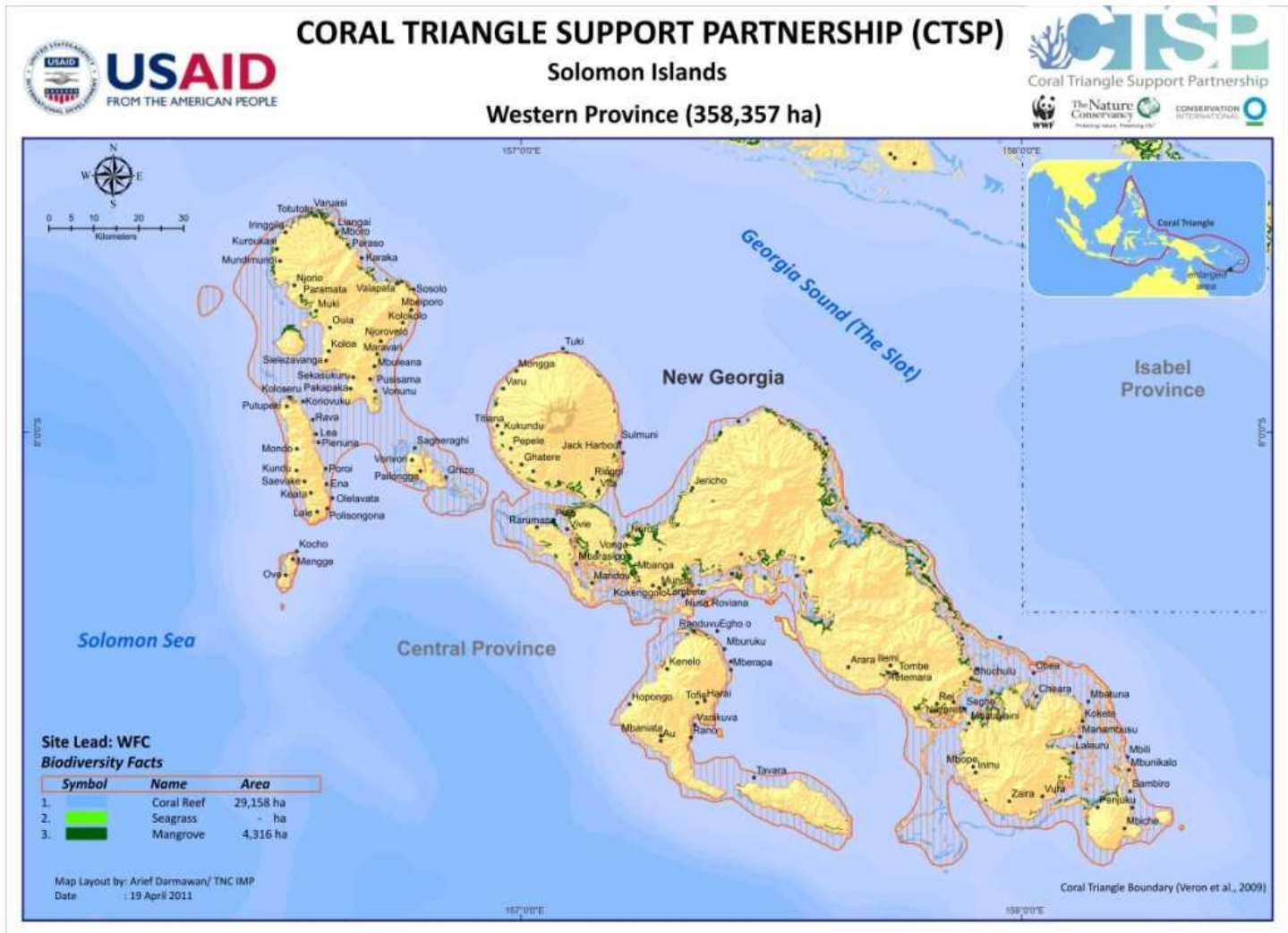


Map 19. Turtle Islands



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Map 20. Map of Solomon Islands Western Province



TIMOR-LESTE

Map 21. Map of Nino Konis Santana National Park Priority Geography

